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PRISONS OFFER RICH FIELD FOR LITERACY WORK

Would Benefit Thousands—Few Classes Yet Listed—Need Wardens' Orders

EDUCATION DEEMED VITAL TO REFORM

Special, Not Cast-Off, Texts Advised by Mrs. Stewart After National Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—Illiterates in prison—thousands of people held in a double bondage—offer one of the richest fields for progress in the campaign for literacy in the United States, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, founder of the Moonlight Schools of Kentucky, declared in an interview. Mrs. Stewart, who is director of the National Literacy Crusade, has visited most of the penal institutions of the United States in the last year.

"Think what it will mean when the 110,000 men and women—the estimated number of illiterates committed to prison every two years, are able to read and write," Mrs. Stewart said. "They will know how to communicate with their loved ones. They will be able to read their Bibles for the first time. From good books they can learn good thoughts. Surely this crusade offers an opportunity for kindness and service, perhaps even greater than that offered in helping illiterates outside prison walls."

As yet but little has been done toward the education of the thousands of illiterates in prisons, Mrs. Stewart explained. In one of the institutions she visited, she found one-third of the inmates in a total of 3300 unable to read or write, but no education was being offered to them.

System Invoked

While here and there is to be found a warden whose personal interest in education leads him to establish classes for prisoners, no well-organized system of education exists in any of the states she has visited, Mrs. Stewart said. According to official reports, 80 per cent of those behind prison bars are without any school opportunities whatever in this country, taken as a whole.

"What an opportunity is here offered for education," she continued. "Only a simple order by the prison authorities is needed to bring the prisoners to school. Under the present system prisoners spend their evening hours alone in their cells, in dreary solitude. An educated prisoner can read, but what is an illiterate to do? He can only think, think, with nothing to direct his thoughts into new and inspiring channels.

"But when his evenings are spent in the classroom, this is all changed. He not only learns to read and write, but he gains new self-respect. The man or woman who learns feels a sense of development and growth which brings new ambition. I have been told that teachers notice the change after only a few nights. A man will put on a clean collar. One student who had just learned to write his name, remarked: 'Now I feel like a citizen and a white man.'

Prisoners Co-operate

"Where we have begun the work we have sought to appeal to each man's self-respect and to avoid a pitying or patronizing manner. We do not offer to help prisoners, we ask them to help us in this great patriotic campaign for literacy. When they have learned to write, we ask them to appeal to friends or members of their families who cannot read or write urging them to learn.

"In Kentucky, one man who came out of the state prison was so inspired with the value of education that he led a literacy campaign of his own in his school district and

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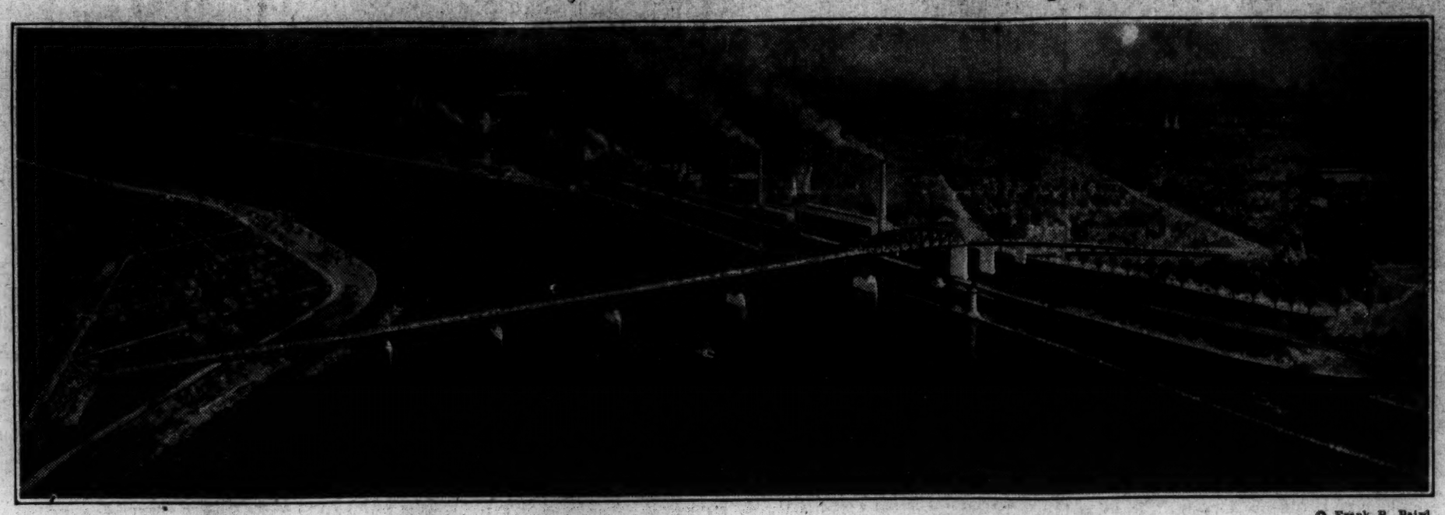
New Avenue for Canadian-American Friendship



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Peace Memorial Bridge Over the Niagara River Will Connect Buffalo, N. Y., With Fort Erie, Ontario. It Is Nearly a Mile Long and Clears the Ship Canal by 100 Feet.

Campaign for Shorter Hours Started by Labor Federation

No Definite Goal Set—Dues Are Increased to Strengthen Financial Position

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has voted unanimously to begin a nation-wide campaign for the "progressive shortening of the hours of labor and the days per week." The action was recommended by the executive council.

The delegates strengthened the financial position of the federation by approving a constitutional amendment increasing the monthly per capita tax from 25 to 35 cents for each affiliated member and increasing the federation's minimum percentage of local union initiation fees from 75 cents to $1 for each new member.

Henry Ford Commended

A resolution specifically calling for the five-day week of 40 hours was amended by the committee on the shorter work day to favor a general campaign for fewer hours of labor without mention of a definite goal

Discussion of the committee report on shorter working day developed reference to the recently published views of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in which doubt was expressed concerning the economic soundness of the five-day week.

James Wilson, vice-president of the federation, said Mr. Gary had held the eight-hour day in the steel industry to be economically impossible until a few years ago.

Henry Ford was lauded in the remarks of James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union.

Wages and Production

After describing the monotony of routine operations as the chief reason for the shorter work week, Mr. Lynch said: "Ford himself could not eliminate these processes. But he is the only employer in the automobile industry who has attempted to apply the only genuine remedy, the shorter hours of labor."

John C. Harding of Chicago, speaking for the resolution as the delegate of the Typographical Union, said he looked forward to "a four-day week and a four-hour day."

The convention wound itself into a knot for more than half an hour with a fiery debate on a move to substitute the word "continue" for "begin" in that section of the committee's report dealing with a demand that wages march forward step by step with the per capita increase in industrial production.

Report Is Adopted

The committee report urged the executive council to "begin" a vigorous advocacy of the wage policy.

James Duncan, vice-president raised the point that the federation had been forwarding that idea for a quarter of a century and demanded substitution of the word "continue."

After protracted debate, William Green, president, recommended adoption of the committee report, and this was done unanimously. The convention then adjourned until Monday morning. The report of the committee on resolutions was made the special order of business for 2:30 p. m. that day. The convention probably will complete its business next Thursday.

MAKERS SEEK PERFECT ROAD

General Contractors Say Ideal Highway Has Yet to Be Built

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9 (Special)—Highway construction has improved tremendously in recent years, perhaps 100 per cent in the past five years, in the opinion of engineering authorities attending the executive group meeting of the Associated General Contractors of America here.

But it was made plain that not until highways are designed that will withstand the pounding of high speed travel, and until the motoring public can say "Good riddance" to "detour" signs, due to frequent road repairs, will the roadbuilders feel content with their task.

Contractors, engineers and state officials who have to do with roadbuilding said the problem is one that is occupying a large part of their attention. Yet there was agreement that the "perfect highway" is still to be devised. Neither road material nor construction methods have yet been evolved to make possible a road that will "stand up" permanently under any kind of traffic, or that will remain in good condition without constant attention and repair.

But on the basis of recent achievement, it was held, is the certain assurance of continued progress. Highway building, it was pointed out, is comparatively a new industry, dating back, in its modern aspects, scarcely more than 15 years.

A typical view is that of J. M. Clifton of Spokane, Wash., a highway and railroad contractor, who has operated extensively in the Pacific northwest.

"The perfect specimen of highway material and construction," Mr. Clifton said, "is yet to come. But improvements constantly are being made in all types of roadbuilding. One constant effort through which progress has come has been to prevent cracking of concrete. This has been the big problem with this kind of road in the past. For cracking, if unchecked, leads to deterioration and to permanent repairs. Not all states are using the same methods, but all are at work on this problem.

"In the last three years there has been radical improvement in road building equipment. Labor and material costs have almost doubled in 10 years, yet construction is being done at about the same price as 10 years ago. That is because machinery now does the work which formerly was done almost altogether by manual labor."

DRYS WILL HAVE LINCOLN'S VOTE

Officer of Constitutional Liberty League Disregards Its Wet Appeal

Refusing the plea of the Constitutional Liberty League, an organization nominally Republican and representing wet interests, to disregard party lines and vote for such candidates as Col. William A. Gaston and David I. Walsh because of their anti-prohibition stand, Alexander Lincoln, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts and treasurer of the Liberty League, announced today that he would vote the straight Republican ticket.

In making known his position, Mr. Lincoln, who was defeated for the Republican attorney-generalship nomination, assured his support of Governor Fuller and Senator Butler. He made the following statement:

"I have been asked to state my position with regard to the recently announced open letter of the Constitutional Liberty League urging voters to support wet candidates. I am an officer and a member of the league. I approve of its purpose and do not disagree with its present policies. Having been a candidate for state office at the recent Republican primaries, I intend myself to vote for all Republican candidates at the coming election."

THREE STATES JOIN TO BAN MOONSHINE

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (Special Correspondence) — A concerted campaign, the most ambitious ever undertaken against the moonshine liquor industry of the southern Appalachian Mountains, is taking tangible shape with high officials of three states, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia moving in unison with federal prohibition enforcement officials.

The campaign is the direct result of an appeal by Judge A. M. Stack of Monroe for co-operation of state and federal officers in the cleaning up of what the jurist terms "deplorable liquor conditions in the mountainous section where the three states meet."

BRIDGE TO FORM PEACE MEMORIAL

Canadian-American Span at Niagara Nears Completion—Links Disused Forts

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Thousands of tourists and other visitors to Buffalo and Niagara last summer and this autumn have been greatly interested in the construction of the new Peace Memorial Bridge spanning the Niagara River from Old Fort Porter in this city to Old Fort Erie on the Canadian shore.

The last steel girder is expected to be in place by Nov. 1 and the bridge will be formally opened on May 24, Victoria Day, a Canadian national holiday. The completed bridge will stand for years to come as a memorial to the peace that for more than 100 years has been an outstanding fact in the history of these two Anglo-Saxon peoples.

The bridge is an imposing structure, costing about $4,500,000. It is nearly a mile in length and the clearance above the government ship canal, which flows beside the river, is 100 feet, permitting passage of any vessels that sail the lake. It has a granite roadway, 36 feet wide, with sidewalks on either side.

At the terminal on the American side are the ground of Old Fort Porter, now a beautiful park owned by the city of Buffalo. At the terminal on the Canadian side is another beautiful park, presented to the Dominion Government by Alonzo C. Mather of Chicago, and a short distance away are the park grounds of Old Fort Erie.

With this utility one may drive from Buffalo along the Canadian boulevard from Fort Erie to Niagara-on-the-Lake and, crossing at Queenstown or Niagara Falls, return to the American side along the gorge and back to Buffalo again, or may proceed on either side of the river from Buffalo, observing all the scenery of Niagara Falls, and then continue east over a magnificent boulevard to Rochester and points east.

Before a contract could be awarded it was necessary to obtain approval of the Canadian Parliament, two new grants from the Congress of the United States, approval of the Secretary of War at Washington, legislation by the New York State Legislature, approval by the State Loan Board, approval by the Governor-General of Canada approval by the International Joint Waterways Commission and the purchase of Fort Porter from the War Department, not to mention local legislation required.

Blimp to Fly Over Boston in Test Tour Along Coast

East's Landing Facilities to Be Surveyed by Crew on Army Dirigible TC-1

Boston will be visited by the TC-1, army dirigible in command of Lieut. W. A. Gray, late this month, it was announced at army headquarters today. Although the dirigible has a carrying capacity of nine men, there will only be four men aboard when the big craft hops off at Langley Field, Virginia, for its voyage northward along the regular sea-coast route in its initial visit to the Hub. It is the first time an army dirigible will have flown over this city.

The TC-1, upon its arrival here, will be greeted by Maj. Ira Longamecker, air officer of the First Corps Area and chief of the New England district. The object of the flight, as announced by the War Department, is to test landing facilities for dirigibles in the East at other points than those regularly assigned for that purpose.

Dimensions of the TC-1 are as follows: 200,000 cubic feet capacity; 196 feet in length; 57 feet in height; 44 feet in diameter. The craft has a cruise radius of 750 miles and is equipped with two Wright motors.

While it has become an everyday occurrence for the populace of Boston and its environs to witness airplanes flying hither and thither overhead, it still thrills citizens to look skyward and gaze at a huge dirigible floating leisurely through the air.

Boston still remembers the vast throngs that witnessed the Shenandoah's first trip three years ago and later the Los Angeles.

Squadron of 25 Airplanes to Maneuver on Navy Day

Maneuvers of more than 25 airplanes, over Boston, is planned by Capt. Horace Heisen, commander of the airport here for Navy Day, Wednesday, Oct. 27. Every airplane in the First Corps Area will participate in the event and special emphasis is being laid on safety factors in connection with the program which will attract thousands of spectators to the streets.

The maneuvers are expected to last an hour and will include four sections, the army, navy, national guard and commercial division, flying in single columns and squadron formation. The average altitude will be between 1000 and 1500 feet.

Several naval officials will be here from Washington on that date to witness the airplane when they hop off from the airport in East Boston. The maneuvers were originally scheduled for this afternoon, but upon advice from the Capitol were postponed two weeks. The usual practice of about 14 airplanes, seven from the army and seven from the navy, will take place today.

TWO COLLEGE YEARS DROPPED IN STANFORD UNIVERSITY PLAN

Program Would Make Juniors Freshmen in Specialized Graduate Schools

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Stanford University plans to eliminate the first and second year of college work, and eventually become a graduate university, according to an announcement by President Ray Lyman Wilbur.

Entrance requirements, which now include high school or preparatory school graduation, will be raised to require first and second-year college work, if plans now being studied are put into effect. The change will be made because Stanford is finding greater demand for its higher educational facilities, and with limited room and restricted enrollment, will have to devote its attention to the higher fields of education, Dr. Wilbur said.

"The work of the first two years in Stanford can be accomplished by any number of other institutions, including junior colleges, and the pressure for enrollment in the graduate courses will require us to eliminate all lower division work," he said.

"Modern educational systems have made the Bachelor of Arts degree no longer a terminal in the college career, but rather a dividing point," he added.

"We are beginning to base our courses upon study beyond the A.B. degree, which formerly terminated four years of college work. The natural division is at the beginning of the junior year, when highly specialized work is first undertaken, and the bachelor degree now marks the point where general education has been practically completed and the student enters a period of intensified study in his particular field.

"We are organizing our departments into schools of letters, physical sciences, social sciences, engineering, and the present law school, medical school, graduate school of business, and others. We are studying the problem of eliminating the two lower classes, and within a short time Stanford will take students only after completion of the first two years of college work."

UNIVERSITY TO SPEND $4,630,000 IN 2 YEARS

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—A budget calling for $2,257,000 for maintenance for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1927, and a bond issue of $2,383,000 for buildings during the same period, has been adopted by the executive committee of the board of trustees of University of North Carolina.

The meeting was held in the Governor's office, but Gov. A. W. McLean, who is ex-officio chairman of the committee and who must also pass upon the figures, as director of the budget, before their submission to the General Assembly, was not present at the meeting, in the absence of the Governor, Josephus Daniels presided. The largest item of the new building program is $831,000 for a library, which is planned as the center of the university buildings.

Plainfield Gets Tax Rate "Jolt"

Audit Shows Voters Must Pay $45 on $1000 Instead of $21.75 as Last Year

Citizens of the town of Plainfield, Mass., will pay a tax rate of $45 this year, as compared with $21.75 last year, according to figures verified by an audit which was made public today by Theodore N. Waddell, director of the division of accounts in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation. Mr. Waddell mailed a report of the audit of the town's books to the Plainfield Board of Selectmen.

The town owes A. N. Garney, former town treasurer $5,051.41 which he advanced to the town to pay its bills instead of borrowing on revenue notes as provided by statute. There is due the town from him 20 cents on account of the Hallock School Fund, and $31.20 on account of the Whiting Street Fund.

Of the difference between this year's rate and that of a year ago, about $15 is needed to refund the full amount advanced by the former treasurer. The town was found also to have a revenue deficiency of $996.79. A part of the tax rate will go to make up this deficiency. The total appropriation for 1926 exceeds by $6600 that of 1925.

The town of Plainfield is in Hampden County in the western part of the State. It has a total assessed valuation of approximately $450,000 and has 98 voters.

MORE BEES MUST BE RAISED TO PROMOTE MAINE APPLE CROPS

State Horticulturist Says Low Yield Partly Due to Inadequate Pollenation

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 9 (Special)—"Maine will not have more than one-third or one-quarter of her normal apple crop this year," says Prof. George C. Yeaton, State horticulturist.

"Two factors are responsible for this condition," he went on. The extremely cold and damp weather during the blossoming period is one, and the lack of sufficient pollenation, due to the scarcity of bees in Maine orchards is the other. More bees must be raised in this State if the apple growers are to make money in the future."

"The general feeling that prices will be high this year on account of the scarcity of locally-raised fruit has no foundation in fact, for the other states have had normal crops, and will thus be able to supply the demand. This year's experience shows with increased force the absolute necessity for pruning, spraying and cultivating orchards.

"The grower who can produce fruit will get a good price for it even under the present adverse conditions. There is always a fine market for high-grade fruit, and this is true for this year's crop. We are getting plenty of inquiries for top grades of McIntosh Reds, Gravenstein's and other popular varieties, but it will be hard to dispose of medium and low-grade fruit this fall."

EASE OF TRAVEL TO ALTER CITIES

New York Regional Director Sees Less Congestion for Future

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Two forms of great cities of the future that will endure in this country are pictured by Thomas Adams, general director of plans and surveys for the Regional Plan for New York and Environs.

Greater centers like New York and Philadelphia will, he believes, still be striving to maintain their supremacy, but, a new kind of urban region, with great transportation systems giving rapid means of communication through open spaces devoted to park and spacious residence areas, will have sprung up to influence and compete with them. At strategic points along these park corridors, Mr. Adams forecasts satellite cities connected by railroad and highway with the metropolitan center and amply provided with space for expansion. Much of the congestion of today will have disappeared he believes.

No Land Speculation

"Developers of real estate," he said, "will not be permitted to speculate in land. Those who sub-divide land for building will be required to make it fit by constructing roadways, sewers and other local improvements in advance of the sale. Playground space will have to be provided as an essential feature in any new subdivision as street areas are now.

"Several classes of highway will exist. There will be rapid speedways from 120 to 150 feet in width paralleling railroads and serving lighter industry, business and apartment house areas. Interchange of freight and passengers between railroad and highway will be common practice. Busses and other highway vehicles will have properly equipped terminals as the best railroads have today. The tendency in the centers will be to place railroads with their electric equipment underground and to have raised sidewalks for pedestrians fronting on or arcaded into buildings.

"Interspersed between the closely developed areas along the railroads and highways there will be areas zoned and permanently reserved for agricultural purposes. High buildings will be erected under proper regulations as to areas of occupancy, so that they will have become less crowded and more in the nature of isolated monumental features of the city.

Landing Fields for Airplanes

"Provisions will have been made for numerous landing fields for airplanes used for long distance transportation and mail service, commuting, not having increased on the whole, will be more than amply served by transit lines and improved highways.

"Forty years hence New York may have its 16,000,000 or even 20,000,000 of people with less overcrowding than its present 9,000,000. Manhattan will still be the center of distribution, on exchange of banking and of certain industries that can be economically carried on where land is relatively dear in the hub of the region.

"There will be a few more bridges and tunnels over and under the rivers, between Manhattan, Long Island and New Jersey, but they will be planned as part of a comprehensive system that will have spread industry and population over wide areas and lessened the areas of congestion, the areas of deterioration and areas of waste vacant land. Many buildings as they have deteriorated and become out of date will have been replaced with lower buildings as being more profitable."

COTTON GROWERS WILL BE HELPED BY GOVERNMENT

Federal Banking Agencies Ready to Aid in Carrying Surplus Crop

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH MR. JARDINE

Storage Facilities Are Ample, Secretary Says—Sees Opportunity to Stabilize Price

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A special committee of government officials was appointed by President Coolidge today to investigate cotton market conditions and see what can be done to relieve the situation caused by the slump in prices.

The committee consists of Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, and Secretaries Mellon, Jardine and Hoover. It is instructed "to co-operate with those engaged in the production, marketing and use of cotton, to investigate the present market conditions of cotton and render such desirable assistance as may be given by the Government to the efforts already being made in the South through the financial institutions, co-operative organizations and federal intermediate credit banks and otherwise."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The serious situation brought about by the record-breaking cotton crop of 16,627,000 bales, which according to members of Congress from southern states threatens to depress the price and carry in its wake financial difficulties for the producers was reviewed by President Coolidge in conferences with William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas.

While the President was told that the facilities for storing cotton are entirely adequate, and that the suitability of the cotton crop for storing is a helpful factor in the situation, he believes that proper co-ordination of buying and selling, storage and credit, is necessary to prevent large amounts of cotton being thrown on a depressed market.

Storing Facilities Ample

The President was assured by Mr. Jardine that national storehouse facilities are entirely adequate to handle the surplus crop. Mr. Mellon reported that the Federal Reserve Board is prepared to extend ample credits to the cotton producers so that the surplus crop will not have to be sacrificed. The national consumption of cotton is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales a year, and approximately the same amount is exported to foreign markets, it was recalled at the White House.

In addition to the current crop there is a carry-over of about 5,000,000 bales from last year. It was indicated by the President's spokesman that he feels confident the situation can be handled by the co-operation of all the units involved, and that the crop can be absorbed without difficulty. American cotton growers are in a strong position, he believes, and the Government stands ready to assist in every possible way in stabilizing the present market.

Mr. Robinson in his conference with the President, stressed the necessity for classic credits from government agencies and national banks. He announced after the conference that he would bring the Department of Agriculture activities on crop reporting before Congress in an effort to amend or abolish entirely the law authorizing the department to issue estimates on future crops. These estimates he believes work against stability in the cotton market.

Optimism Expressed

An optimistic view of the situation was taken by Mr. Jardine in a letter to Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, who had called the situation in the cotton states to his attention.

"The people of the world need all the cotton we can produce," he wrote. "I am convinced that this situation is very largely due to panic conditions which, it is to be hoped, are only temporary."

So long as the basic economic conditions of the country are sound and the intrinsic value of the cotton crop is unchanged, there should be no apprehension among cotton growers, he declared. A large crop of cotton or a carry-over from one season to the next is not a misfortune, according to his view as expressed in the letter, but a valuable opportunity to begin building a stable cotton reserve which would prevent wide fluctuations in cotton prices. Such a reserve, Mr. Jardine suggested, could be built up from the carry-over of 1925 and the large crop of 1926.

He proposed the establishing of local financial credit associations to supplement the credit facilities offered by the ordinary banks and the intermediate credit banks if these prove inadequate.

FASCIST PARTY STATUTE RATIFIED

Lays Down Program for Oct. 28 Celebrations

By Wireless

ROME, Oct. 9—In two long sittings, the Fascist Grand Council examined the domestic and international economic situation, approving the policy hitherto followed by the respective leaders.

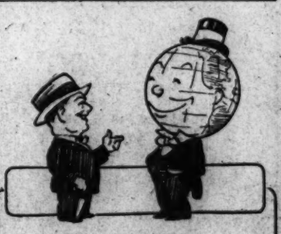
The council ratified the new statute of the Fascist Party, the text of which though not yet published, lays down the program of ceremonies to be held throughout Italy on Oct. 28, the fourth anniversary of the Fascist Revolution.

An imposing review will be held in every city, and all the forces of Fascism will be mobilized for the occasion. It is expected that over 20,000,000 persons will take part in the celebrations, while the Duce will address the Black Shirts near the Colosseum

Finally, the Grand Council, after expressing satisfaction at the results of the economic and financial policy of the Government, has decided that salaries will not be revised before the effects of the recovery of the lira are felt in the home market.

NEW PAPER MILL AT COAST

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Scottish Paper Company, operating the first coated paper mill in Canada west of Toronto, with a monthly capacity of 75 tons has commenced operations here. With the advantages enjoyed by the Canadian paper manufacturers of paper in the New Zealand and Australian markets through special trade agreements it is anticipated that there will be a steady development in the paper manufacturing business.



A World Language

seems to be a pressing need. The world is too small a place now to allow mere linguistic differences to stand in the way of understanding. Shall it be English or French—or some "manufactured" tongue? Don't miss Arthur Elliot Sproul's important answer

in

Monday's
MONITOR
Educational Page

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE HEADS IN CONFERENCE

While Unofficial, Gathering in England May Have Far-Reaching Effects

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 9—Important facts have now emerged regarding the Anglo-German conference which is proceeding today and tomorrow at Romsey, Hertfordshire. The participants in the conference hold dominant posts in the chief industries of Great Britain and Germany, and although the gathering is unofficial its members possess the power and authority greatly to mitigate Europe's post-war trade depression. Coal production and prices as well as the common interests in iron and steel, general electrical engineering and chemicals, and the question of reviving the vast pre-war interchange of trade, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed, are among the chief topics of discussion. The door is also kept open for Great Britain's entry into the recently formed international steel cartel.

The Manchester Guardian, in this connection, says that the conference is "the first serious discussion of ways and means for knocking down the existing barriers to European trade." The Financial Times says: "Not the least of Germany's financial difficulties is the acquisition of new capital, and there Great Britain could help substantially, especially if the aid was given under expert guidance"

Financing of German Industry

"We should like, in fact," this journal adds, "to observe the growth in the ratio of British to American financing of German industry, and the exchange of ideas upon industrial organization and methods should help to bring this about."

This week's Economist takes up the conference's bearing upon the British attitude to the Franco-German-Belgian steel pact. In this connection, in modification of its remarks mentioned in the Monitor on October 2, this journal now says: "There is room for two opinions as to whether it will be wise for Great Britain to enter into a pact of this kind. In point of fact, however, our abstention at the moment is due to the practical consideration that the British steel industry is not sufficiently organized to be able to regulate British production. For the moment it seems likely our steel industry will benefit from the new pact on account of the rise in prices and the limited output which it involves.

Competition or Co-operation

"If it should appear, however, in the near future that we gain ground at the expense of continental producers in neutral markets, it is highly probably some attempt will be made to enlarge the present agreement to deal with the international trade steel. When that stage is reached it will be imperative for our steel masters to decide whether they are to co-operate with the new organization or to compete with it."

The Economist also says: "The United States Steel Corporation was never designed primarily as a device for winning export business, but as a stage in the development of America's enormous international industry. Since its formation the steel industry in America has expanded in volume far more in proportion than has British steel industry. Moreover, while it is true that the United States is only fourth or fifth on the list of steel-exporting countries, she imports next to nothing whereas Great Britain's imports today, as compared with what we imported before the war, is a very large total amount."

Central Europe Cartel Seen

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Oct. 9—Negotiations will be started at the end of the month probably in Brussels between representatives of the Austro-Hungarian-Czech iron cartel and those of the recently formed international steel cartel for the joining of the former to the latter and for the disposition of the quota for the central European group. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the Danube cartel will ask that 10 per cent of the total production figure be allotted them or 2,600,000 tons, which will be again apportioned among themselves as follows: Czechoslovakia, 1,700,000; Austria, 500,000; Hungary, 400,000. Iron circles here are optimistic regarding the outcome of the forthcoming parley.

EVENTS TONIGHT

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Symhony Hall, 8:15.
Entertainment, Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lecture, "The Influence of the Dance on Composers of Varied Types and Countries," Margaret Anderton, pianist, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 3:30.
"The Outlook for World Peace," talk by Sherwood Eddy, the Community Church of Boston, 10:45.
Talk, Etching, by Henry S. Francis, Museum of Fine Arts, 3:30.
Concert, Elman String Quartet, Symphony Hall, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Food Fair, Horticulture Hall, Oct. 11 to 23, daily, beginning at 3.
Address, on the Excessive Veterans' Preference, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Seaver Street, Roxbury, 3:45.
Meeting, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, David I. Walsh, speaker, 12:20.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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(1) How are western motorists actually driving billboards? —*Editorial Page*
(2) According to Milton, whose orations were greatest? —*The Home Forum*
(3) What are metallic nocturnes? —*Household Page*
(4) What accounts for Queen Marie's popularity in Rumania? —*World News Page*
(5) How many gallons of gasoline did America use in August? —*Financial Section*
(6) What is muslin glass? —*Household Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

GROTTO MEMBERS HOLDING FIELD DAY

New England Delegates Parade at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9 (Special) — Delegates from New England grottoes of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm paraded from the city this morning to Fisk Park for their seventh annual outing and field day. This afternoon there will be a varied program of sports, followed by an outing dinner under Alfred C. Bechard, Past Monarch.

Last night 75 candidates from Springfield and 25 from out of town were initiated into the order at elaborate exercises in the auditorium. George H. Ronaldson was master of ceremonies and the ritual was exemplified by a Bela Grotto cast.

Fred S. Brewer, Monarch, headed a reception committee and George S. Schnare, Chief Justice, supervised six vaudeville acts that followed a supper which in turn followed the ceremonial.

Among the grottoes represented were Alethia, Worcester; Azab, Fall River; Aziz, New Britain, Conn.; Bela, Springfield; Hejaz, New Haven; Kolah, Newport, R. I.; Monker, Norwalk, Conn.; Nava, Attleboro; Nemrod, Norwich, Conn.; Obeh, Bridgeport, Conn.; Omar, Boston; Orian, Rutland, Vt.; Shedad, Brockton; Shirza, Pittsfield; Suhrab, Pawtucket, R. I.; Syria, Hartford, Conn.; and Taleb, Quincy.

BERLIN PRESS EXTOLS BRITISH AMBASSADOR

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 9—President von Hindenburg gave a farewell dinner yesterday to Lord d'Abernon, the retiring British Ambassador, which was attended by the Chancellor, the Foreign Minister and other leading personalities with their wives. Exceptionally cordial words were exchanged by the President and the Ambassador. Lord d'Abernon will be greatly missed in Berlin social and sporting circles, where he was an outstanding and very genial personality.

The entire press acknowledges his friendly attitude toward Germany and the many services he has rendered during his six years in office.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair, not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair, not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	44	Memphis	62
Atlantic City	44	Montreal	42
Boston	44	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	42	New Orleans	70
Calgary	34	New York	44
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	56	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	44
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	48	San Francisco	54
Galveston	80	St. Louis	60
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	52
Helena	34	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	72
Kansas City	58	Washington	44
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:29 p. m.; Sunday, 12:53 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

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NEW ENGLAND DAY OBSERVED

Many Events at Brockton Attract One of Largest Crowds of the Week

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 9—New England Day, the last day of the Brockton Fair, drew one of the largest crowds of the week, due in a measure to the final judging of cattle and poultry exhibits; firemen's muster, contests between Girls and Boy Scouts from the several cities of the State, the athletic contests for high school and Young Men's Christian Association, and other special events. Nearly 40,000 attended the fair on Friday, according to official estimates of paid admissions.

Thirty-one hand-engine companies from all over New England arrived at the grounds early today for the veteran firemen's muster, which started at 11 a. m. and will continue until dark. The children took a big part in the day's events, receiving awards for their agricultural exhibits, scholarships for their 4-H clubs exhibits, for canning and excellency in home economics.

The Girl Scout demonstration this morning was a pretty spectacle. A parade was held of the Scouts from all parts of New England, starting from the Brockton High School at 8.15, going direct to the athletic field for their events, which included: competitive bugling, drumming, signaling by Morse code, semaphore, fire building and water boiling, first aid demonstration, knot tying and child care, illustrated with doll and a game.

The commercial horse show at the fair has proven a big attraction. The care given to every-day work horses is emphasized, and the fair management has proven to the public that such horses are still essential. There are classes for milk wagons, laundry wagons, grocery, bakery and department store wagons.

An exhibit that has attracted much attention has been that shown in the grandstand by inmates of penal institutions of the State. The various articles showed excellent finish and were sold for the benefit of the inmates.

The display of pigeons at the fair is ahead of anything seen in years in this section. There are about 20 runts which seemed to be mishamed, for they are the largest pigeons grown and weigh five or six pounds each. Homers are a great class, with 150 birds. The tumbler class has more than 300 entries.

Gate receipts for the first four days this year total $105,385.55, representing a total attendance of 137,000. Last year the first four days' attendance figure was 210,000 and gate receipts were $146,616.30. This year the fair runs six days, as compared with five last year.

Judges of the dog, cattle, swine, poultry and other exhibits were swamped with work today and will not be clear of their judging until the last thing. The entries have exceeded every expectation.

WHEAT COMBINE PROPOSED

CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Henry Wise Wood of Calgary, who is at present in Australia giving a series of lectures on the pool marketing of wheat in western Canada, is reported to have advocated a combine between Canada, Australia, and the Argentine for the control of wheat marketing. In commenting on Mr. Wood's address in Australia the Grain Trade News of Winnipeg has stated that they do not consider the fulfillment of this ambition for the wheat combine practical and consider the fundamental basis to be not only unsound but dangerous.

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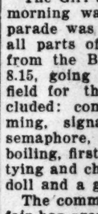
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TAX CUT ACTION HELD UNLIKELY BY W. E. BORAH

Senator Thinks Democrats' Plans Will Be Checked by Other Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—There is slight possibility of the success of proposed plans, much discussed of late by Democratic leaders, for putting through the coming short session of Congress a tax reduction program, in the opinion of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It seems to me that most of this talk is for campaign purposes," Senator Borah observed. "The short session which is only of three months' duration has already facing it a mass of problems that will take twice that length of time to be acted upon.

"Among these matters is farm relief, radio legislation, coal, alien property, banking, the whole controversy over the rivers and harbors bill and Great Lakes water divergence. Then appropriation bills have to be passed and other such legislation dealt with.

Lack of Time Cited

"I consider it highly improbable that any tax reduction program will be undertaken during the short session. It could not possibly be put through. There isn't time to draw up a bill, to say nothing about obtaining its passage by the houses."

Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee have announced that they will hold a conference on the subject immediately after the November election. It is their purpose, according to their declaration, to agree on a general plan and to arrange for the drafting of a bill containing their proposals.

Furnifold McL. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, has announced that when Congress reconvenes in December the Democratic minority will demand "a sweeping tax reduction." The extent of this proposed slash in taxes, he declared, would be sufficient to prevent the accumulation of future Treasury surpluses and to absorb the payments to be made by foreign governments on their war debts to the United States.

Would Extend Debt Retirement

The adoption of this plan, according to Mr. Simmons, would have the effect of extending the period for retirement of the public debt to 31 years, "instead of extinguishing the debt in 20 years as proposed by Secretary Mellon, thereby putting a part of the war burden on the next generation."

Under the policy followed by the Treasury to date, all payments to the United States by foreign governments and all Government revenues in excess of operating expenses and sinking fund requirements have been applied to reduction of the outstanding public debt. This policy has resulted in retirement of $5,953,000,000 of interest-bearing debt since the beginning of the fiscal year, 1920, the first post-war year in which the Government had a surplus of ordinary revenues over expenditures.

Under the present Treasury program the entire public debt will be retired by 1928. Under the Simmons plan the sinking fund, which has accounted for about 30 per cent of the debt retirement to date, would be left as the sole agency for regular public debt retirement. The sinking debt alone, under the requirements fixed in 1920, will extinguish the present debt in 1958.

Payments for current operating expenses of the Government, instead of for debt retirement, according to Mr. Simmons, will make "immediately available about $200,000,000 for further tax reductions."

Rates on Corporations

No statement of the specific taxes upon which the Democratic minority will seek reduction was given by Mr. Simmons in his statement. He did say, however, that during consideration of the 1926 act, the majority, "against the vigorous protest of the minority, forced an amendment increasing the rates on the taxable income of corporations." This statement is taken to indicate that a reduction of the corporation tax will be sought.

The increase in the corporation tax in the last revenue act was intended as a substitute in part for the capital stock tax which was repealed.

A readjustment of the income tax rates applying to income taxable under the middle surtax brackets, which failed to share proportionately in the reductions given in the last revenue act, is regarded as certain to have a place in the minority program.

Exemption to $5000 Talked

The proposal for exempting all persons with incomes of less than $5000 from the federal income tax is likely at the same time to be revived. The exemptions given in the 1926 act were $1500 for single and $3500 for married persons. These increases in exemptions are estimated to have reduced the number of income tax-payers by one-third, entirely relieving the taxpayers in the lowest income classes.

At the end of the last session Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, a Democratic leader on the Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill to repeal all excise and stamp taxes. Other Democrats introduced bills to repeal the taxes on admissions and automobiles. These taxes together, yielded $228,139,490 in revenue during the fiscal year which ended June 31. If a repeal of these taxes is included with readjustments of the corporation and personal income tax rates in the Democratic program, the total reduction to be demanded will probably exceed $500,000,000.

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National Trade Head

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JOHN W. O'LEARY
President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

URGES CAUTION IN PROSPERITY

Best Governed, Least Governed, Says Trade Head, on Federal Bureaus

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9 (AP)—John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, gives an optimistic view of the Nation's business situation and at the same time urges business men to give thoughtful consideration to the growing tendency to extend the Government into further fields of activity.

Speaking before a meeting of the chamber's national board of directors here, Mr. O'Leary said:

"We now have evidence that even our most difficult situations are improving. These evidences are more significant than anything else in our present business situation; they forecast that we are returning to the amount of balance and stability among the fields of American business enterprise which means a fair chance for all, with a relief from some of the heavy handicaps of recent years—handicaps caused by the inequalities inevitable to a period of vast readjustment."

Discussing Government activity, Mr. O'Leary said the Nation's founders "undoubtedly carried in mind the thought that the people best governed are those least governed," and added that "the growth in the number of government bureaus, commissions and agencies has become appalling."

"We have now in the Government, aside from the subdivisions of the regular Government departments," he said, "no less than 34 independent governmental agencies, as well as a large number that are quasi-independent. The independent bureaus are constantly demanding of Congress additional funds for more employees and for the undertaking of new activities."

Though admitting that it might be right for the Government to enter business enterprises, he added, "We should enter into them with our eyes open, realizing that it is a deviation from the purposes of government as set forth by those who framed the Constitution."

"The business man is not without blame," said Mr. O'Leary, pointing out by illustration climbing costs of governmental agencies. "He may scold, in annual resolutions, about Government waste and inefficiency: he may denounce excessive and unscientific taxation; he may object to Government operation of business—yet I note that the business man is as quick as the most diligent Socialist to run to grandma for aid when things go wrong in his own sphere of action."

ORDER REIGNS IN NICARAGUA

PANAMA (AP)—The United States Cruiser Rochester has arrived here from Nicaragua. Admiral Latimer reports that order has been re-established on the eastern coast of the Republic and that commerce has been resumed. The cruiser Galveston continues to patrol the neutral zone in Nicaraguan waters between El Bluff and Bluefields.

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SECOND FERRYBOAT LAUNCHED FOR CITY

Legionnaires Take Part in Fore River Ceremony

Boston's latest ferryboat, the Daniel MacCormack, was launched today at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., at Quincy. Today's launching came almost one month following that of a sister ferryboat, the Charles G. Donoghue, on Sept. 11. The boat which took to the water today was named in honor of Daniel A. MacCormack, who was in the World War. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth MacCormack, was sponsor to the boat.

Participating in the event were representatives of the American Legion, and Herbert D. Leary, past commander of Orient Heights Post No. 54, presided at the exercises. Harry E. Gould, general superintendent of the Fore River plant, made the address of presentation, to which Stephen C. Sullivan, a past commander of the Orient Heights Post, East Boston, responded.

Mayor Nichols spoke of the importance to the city and to the people of East Boston of the launching and acceptance of another new ferryboat in the harbor service. Timothy F. Donovan, a member of the City Council from East Boston, was a speaker.

FARM BUREAUS LINKED TO CHECK CORN BORER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 — Educators, Farm Bureau representatives and others met here to organize an International Corn Borer Committee, charged with seeking an effective means of combating ravages of this tiny animal that has caused vast loss to corn states and provinces of North America.

C. F. Curtiss, dean of the division of Agriculture at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., is chairman of the committee, which was established to co-ordinate individual efforts of local groups and state departments of agriculture in working out some way to suppress the borer which respects no state lines. Sam H. Thompson of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, pledged support of the farm bureaus.

SAYS A MAN'S HOME MAY BE HIS CASTLE BUT NOT BREWERY

Mrs. Edward F. White Speaks at New England Women's Clubs Conference

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 9 (AP)—"A man's home may be his castle but it is not his brewery," according to Mrs. Edward Franklin White, assistant Attorney-General of Indiana and first vice-president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. White was speaking at the annual meeting here of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs.

"It is not a constitutional right to conceal the evidence of a crime in one's home and the Constitution was never intended as a cloak for crime," she added.

The very law that originated the maxim denied the castle as the refuge from arrest and crime and declared that "no man may have a castle against the King," Mrs. White said, in upholding the right of dry agents to enter homes in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mrs. Harry H. Burnham of Biddeford, Me., was elected chairman of the conference. The meeting next year wil be held in Vermont. The place is not yet decided upon. Mrs. Joseph Leach of Walpole, Mass., was elected secretary-treasurer. More than 300 women from all sections of New England were present at the sessions.

GEN. VON SEECKT GIVEN THANKS BY PRESIDENT

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 9—The resignation of General von Seeckt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr, was definitely accepted by President von Hindenburg, who in a personal letter expressed the warmest terms of gratitude to the retiring commander for all he had done for Germany in war and peace, especially for his unselfish work in the construction of the Reichswehr and the maintaining of order and the authority of the state in time of stress.

General von Seeckt's successor is not yet nominated, but is believed to be either General Hasse or General Heye, General Reinhardt, who is next in order to General von Seeckt having expressed the wish to retain his post as commander of the Reichswehr in Stuttgart.

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Fashion in curtains this fall demands a sheer transparent body, and for trimming, a deep lace flounce, an artistic fringe, or fine Swiss embroidery. We are now showing many new styles in curtains, both imported and domestic. Here are a few items we are featuring on our third floor:

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of chiffon sheerness, in several styles from the simple ruffled curtain to the finest of tambour embroidered models, $5 to $18.

FOR ODD SHAPED WINDOWS
we are showing appropriate materials that can be made into curtains in our own workroom. A yard, 50c to $2.50

SWISS CURTAINS
of the finer sort in simple styles, carefully and exquisitely made, and always in good taste, $7 to $20

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with color introduced in the design and in rayon stripes. Some with ruffled or flounced bottoms, $6 to $13.50

IMPORTED ORGANDIE CURTAINS
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DRINKING CLUBS STYLED "PUBS"

British Conservatives Go on Record as Being in Favor of Temperance

By Special Cable

SCARBOROUGH, Oct. 9—The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations before its final adjournment placed itself on record as favoring a temperance policy by refusing approval to a resolution for the removal of war-time restrictions against drinking "clubs" in England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster. A Wallasey delegate moved the abolition of the "irksome" laws which have been in effect for the last eight years, and urged the Government to authorize the extension of drink-selling hours to 12 in London and 11 in the country.

Loud cries of "No" greeted the resolution, following which an amendment was adopted by a big majority, advocating the appointment by the Government of a special committee "to go into the whole question of the licensing restrictions placed upon political and other properly constituted clubs."

Dr. J. Birfield of Enfield, who moved the amendment was cheered when he said that clubs in the majority of cases were worth little to the Conservative cause. He referred to a call recently made by a wet delegation upon the Home Secretary when the threat was made that a temperance policy would cost the Conservative 2,000,000 votes. Applause followed his statement that the women voters would counteract any such defection.

Sir Joseph Nall, in seconding the amendment, declared that many clubs were simply "pubs with a membership." He could not understand, he said, why a licensed house should be placed in one category, while another building, possibly an old public house which had been removed from the licensed list and was now a club, should be entitled to sell liquor all night and all day on Sundays. Such position he believed contrary to the best interests of the country.

NEW RUMANIAN ENVOY LEAVES FOR AMERICA

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Oct. 9 — George Cretzianu of the Foreign Office, recently appointed Rumanian Minister to the United States, left yesterday for Washington. Prior to his departure, the new envoy told The Christian Science Monitor representative he expected to present his credentials to President Coolidge shortly after Queen Marie's visit to the White House, and then accompany the Queen on part of her American trip.

Although this is Mr. Cretzianu's first visit to the United States, he is well known to many prominent Americans from his long diplomatic career. The understanding here is that Prince Anton Bibescu, ex-Minister to Washington, will presently be appointed to represent Rumania in Rome.

RUMANIA NOT TO DEBATE AMITY PACT

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Oct. 9—The Rumanian Government will neither submit for parliamentary ratification the amity pact signed in Rome on Sept. 16, nor permit a parliamentary discussion of the pact, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Mitilineu, who has just returned from Geneva informs the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Foreign Minister states that the Constitution does not require parliamentary indorsement. The belief here is that a secret understanding has been reached between the Premier, General Averescu, and Signor Mussolini, regarding Italian ratification of the treaty signed in 1920, acknowledging Rumania's right to the province of Bessarabia, which neither the Italian nor the Rumanian Government is yet ready to disclose.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN PALESTINE IN DISPUTE

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Oct. 9—The contest between Russian Royalist emigrés and the Soviet authorities over more than $10,000,000 worth of Russian church property throughout Palestine has taken a new turn in a report that the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem has decided to recognize the official Soviet "Living Church." Russian churchmen apprehend that the Patriarch's recognition may influence the decision regarding the ownership of estates which the Russian clergy, formerly of the Synod, now refugees in Bessarabia, claim on behalf of the Royalists.

The Bolsheviki insist that the estates belonged to the Tsarist and now belong to the Soviet Government. The Patriarch Damianos, who is highly esteemed is playing an important part in the effort of the Anglican Church for a rapprochement with the Eastern Church. If the Patriarch favors or recognizes the official Soviet church, the Soviets have an additional argument supporting their claim to the estates against the exiled Russians. The latter recently engaged counsel to watch their interests in the dispute which is likely to come before some international tribunal.

FRENCH PROJECT FAILS AT GENEVA

Proposal Regarding Discussion of Texts Draws Protest From General Nolan

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 9—The French appear to have entirely miscalculated the effect of their proposal in the disarmament commission of the League of Nations not to allow discussion of any texts, of which the first reading is adopted, which drew a protest from General Nolan in subcommittee today. Even some delegations which generally support the French have gone against them on this occasion, after a discussion which was perhaps the liveliest that has taken place in the chief military subcommission.

The French proposal owes its origin to the fact that it was decided at a previous meeting to dispense with the rule of passing resolutions by majority vote and instead to give equal weight to all views expressed, in order to avoid an invidious distinction between majority rulings and minority opinions.

Outvoting Naval Powers

This procedure, which was proposed by Hugh Gibson and supported by Viscount Cecil, was to prevent undue weight being given to the votes of smaller states, which the French delegation so often mobilized to enforce its views.

There is no doubt that Mr. Gibson and Lord Cecil had in thought particularly the outvoting of the naval powers by nations which possessed few or no ships of their own. It was also felt that the new rule would be fairer to smaller nations when they wished to express a viewpoint not shared by the majority of the committee, and that the preparatory commission would be able in this way better to judge the comparative value of opinions on their merits. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that the American and British delegations woke up to find themselves faced with the French proposal today, which appeared completely at variance with the decision unanimously taken by the preparatory commission, the French included.

In addition to desiring no further discussion on texts adopted on their first reading, except with reference to material errors or inconsistencies, the French also wished that the texts should be considered by those delegates only who adopted them on the first reading and that any amendments resulting from such consideration should be accepted by them unanimously.

Committee to Make Rules

General Nolan pointed out that this was a complete nullification of the spirit and letter of the resolution adopted in the preparatory commission, which was intended to give equal weight to every view expressed. He, therefore, protested vigorously against the French proposal, declaring that if the plan was adopted a single delegate could block the way to an alteration desired by all the rest.

As the majority of the other delegations shared General Nolan's viewpoint, it was decided, despite the opposition of the French delegation, that rules concerning the procedure for a second reading should be drawn up in a small committee consisting of representatives of the United States, France, Sweden and Holland.

BUFFALO NOW WORLD PORT

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special Correspondence) — Announcement was made at a civic club luncheon here that it is now possible to ship materials from Buffalo to Europe and South America through a single steamship line. Huntington D. Morse, representing the Munson Steamship Company of New York, explained in detail the development of canal and ocean lines whereby the combined fleets will accept at the wharves of Buffalo merchandise for delivery at overseas ports.

Close Harmony in Dogdom

© Sport & General

Crowded, But Apparently Quite Content, Are These Alsatian Puppies.

EX-KAISER WISHES TO RETURN TO GERMANY

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 9—The compromise on Hohenzollern compensation was passed by senior committee of the Prussian Diet against the votes of the Social Democrats and the Communists and comes up before the Diet early next week. The paragraph whereby Homburg Palace remains in possession of the ex-Kaiser and his wife for life is causing much comment.

The Berliner Tageblatt learns from The Hague that the ex-Kaiser intends to return to Germany on account of the unsuitability of the Dutch climate, and after a discussion with the Dutch Minister of the Interior, has made representations to this effect through Dutch friends to the court of St. James's.

LONDON AND BERLIN TO GET DAILY AIR SERVICE

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP) — The first daily air service between Berlin and London will start next Friday. It will be operated by the German Lufthansa line, the airplanes of which are now flying between Berlin and Amsterdam and which will continue on to Croyden, outside London.

The British service to Amsterdam, which has been unprofitable, will be discontinued. The only previous service between London and Berlin was for a few months in 1923, when British airplanes maintained a tri-weekly schedule.

RUSSIAN MINORITY AGAIN REPRIMANDED

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Oct. 9—The Political Bureau which is inner steering committee of the large Communist Party Central Committee publishes a resolution severely censuring Leon Trotsky, Gregori Zinovieff and Pyatakoff who are all members of the Central Committee for addressing Moscow Communist local branches, contravening the decisions of the Central Committee and requesting the next joint session of the Central and Control Committees to take up their case.

This session has the constitutional right to expel offending members from the Central Committee, and exercised this right at its last meeting in July when it expelled Zinovieff from the political bureau and Lashevitch from the Central Committee. The Political Bureau publishes a second resolution specially censuring Zinovieff for continuing his open opposition by addressing the Communist branches at the Leningrad factories after his first activities at Moscow had been rebuked.

QUEEN TO HAVE VARIED PROGRAM

First Few Days in America Will See the Rumanian Queen Much Engaged

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Queen Marie of Rumania not alone will endeavor to make clear to Americans during her coming visit to the United States the situation of Rumania, but she also purposes to uphold all Europe as being able to keep its place in the sun. Queen Marie's main object is to tell the people the truth about Rumania, but as a self-appointed ambassadress she also will make clear that old Europe is not decrepit.

"I am going to try to make clear to the Americans," said Queen Marie to the Marquis de Flers, literary editor of the Figaro, "all questions concerning Rumania. But I shall not speak only of Rumania. I intend to try to prove to those kind enough to listen to me that old Europe is not so decrepit as some would like to make it appear, and that Europe still possesses enough effulgent intelligence, enough will-power and enough idealism to pursue her world destiny."

While Prince Nicholas was in London and the Queen was resting from her arduous task of being fitted with gowns, wraps and the like, Princess Ileana strolled the boulevards sightseeing with a girl friend, the daughter of a former official in the British Legation at Bucharest.

To the suite of Queen Marie on board the Leviathan, on which she will make the voyage to New York, has been added a radio set. It has been set up on the little promenade deck belonging to the suite, and the Queen is said to be greatly pleased that she will have it for company.

When the Queen lands in New York Oct. 18 she will be escorted to the City Hall to be welcomed by Mayor Walker. Afterward she will go to Washington and the following day will visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, pay her respects to George Washington at Mount Vernon and dine at the White House in the evening.

The following day Marie will visit Annapolis, have lunch in Baltimore and dine in the evening in New York as a guest of William Nelson Cromwell, member of "the friends of Rumania." Next day the New York Chamber of Commerce will tender her a luncheon, after which she will proceed to Philadelphia to attend the Sesquicentennial, returning at night to New York. Elbert H. Gary will give a dinner at his home on Oct. 22. A luncheon by the Rumanian Consul-General and a dinner by the Sulgrave Institute on Oct. 23 will end the Queen's program in the East. She will rest on the two following days in preparation for her trip to the Pacific coast and return. The itinerary for this trip has not yet been arranged.

ITALY REPORTED PREPARING ATTACK

Aim Said to Be to Get Zone of Influence in Asia Minor

LONDON, Oct 9 (AP)—The Daily Express today intimates that Italy is preparing for war against Turkey. The article declares that Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, is planning, with the co-operation of Greece, to secure for Italy a zone of influence around Adalia, Asia Minor, which was promised Italy in 1915 by a secret pact in London between Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy, and which the Bolsheviki disclosed in 1917.

Turkey, says the newspaper, is aware of the plan and maintains four army corps, permanently mobilized. Signor Mussolini believes the methods he has devised cannot possibly fail if put into operation. Greece would attack Turkey through Thrace, while the Italians attacked in the south. Greece's reward would be the repossession of the Smyrna territory. Rumania's neutrality was secured by a promise of support regarding Bessarabia.

Great international efforts are being made, the Daily Express declares, to persuade Signor Mussolini to desist, and it is urged in some quarters that the United States should be invited to exert its influence for peace. While France is believed to be not entirely averse to the Italian aims if they can be attained without war, the newspaper asserts that Great Britain is on the side of peace and its efforts, in conjunction with possible aid from America, may limit Signor Mussolini's plans to an unfilled threat.

SOVIET-ESTONIAN RELATIONS

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Oct. 9—Estonia has appointed a commission for the purpose of negotiating a non-aggression and neutrality treaty with Soviet Russia, similar to the recent treaty between the Soviet and Lithuania.

BRITAIN READY TO SPEED UP DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN INDIA

Earlier Action May Be Taken Than That Originally Planned, According to Lord Birkenhead

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 9 — A change in the British Government's attitude toward the much-disputed question of accelerating the introduction of democratic institutions in India is indicated in a statement by Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India. Hitherto the British attitude has been that the Constitution given to India in 1919 cannot be reconsidered until the expiration of the 10 years for which it was originally granted, that is until 1929.

Now Lord Birkenhead indicates that earlier action might be contemplated if the coming Legislature elections in India should result in a return of candidates willing to co-operate with the British authorities. Lord Birkenhead said that many arguments had been adduced for speeding the appointment of a commission (to revise India's Constitution) but these made little impression on him when they came from those who had ostentatiously boasted that they intended to wreck the existing Constitution.

He was speaking for himself—he had not yet found it necessary to consult the Government as a whole on the point—when he said that if as a result of the election men were returned who showed that they were exercising influence which the Constitution gave them there would be a new situation such as had not been presented since the institution of the reforms.

When he spoke of co-operation he did not mean that they should agree on all points with the policy of the Government, or use words of adulatory approval of the Government's proposals. It was not in the least desired that those returned should abandon the functions of an opposition. But when there was an opposition co-operating in the working of the Constitution it would "lead us to say, 'There is a spirit in India, there are people in India who deserve recognition, and we have to consider whether that recognition should not be carrying out the spirit of our original undertaking.'" He meant the undertaking plainly given in the preamble to the 1919 act, which promised India a "gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government."

GOOD-WILL TOUR IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Asheville Chamber of Commerce is in New York on a "good-will" tour which has taken the group of leading business men from North Carolina through a number of cities in the East. The delegation came here from Niagara Falls and immediately "went on the air" by delivering a message from the municipal radio station WNYC, telling of the "Land of the Sky Country." Films showing the natural attractions of the Carolinas and the Blue Ridge Mountains also were shown at the Hippodrome. The party called on Mayor Walker and received an official welcome from the city.

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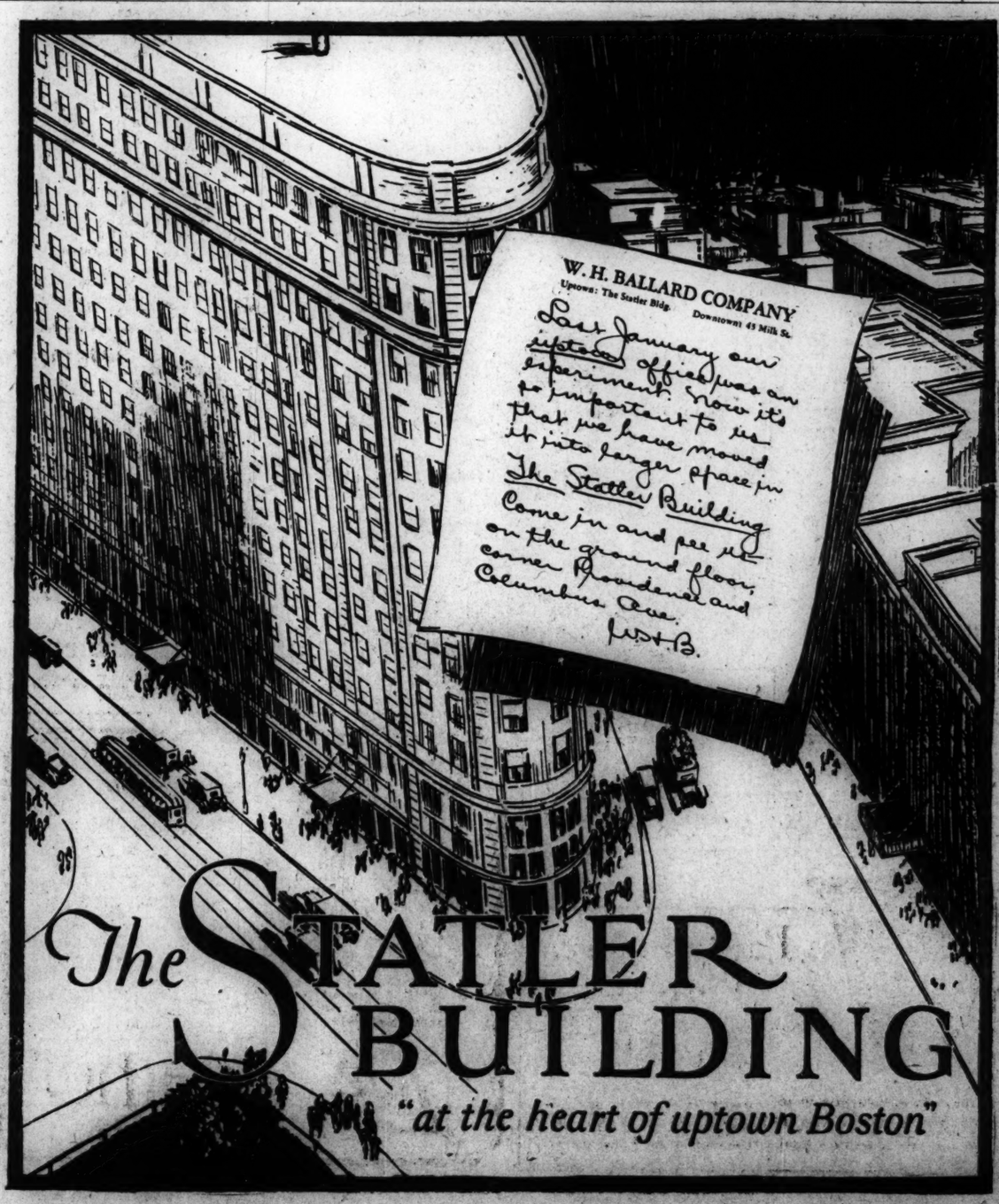

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ART-IN-INDUSTRY SHOW TO UPHOLD STATE PRESTIGE

Associated Industries Exhibit to Prove Massachusetts Craft Resources

Art in industry is the theme underlying an exhibit sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts to be held during four days, starting Oct. 19 in the Swiss and tea rooms of the Copley-Plaza Hotel in connection with the eleventh annual meeting of that organization. Joseph C. Kimball, president of the association, worked out the novel idea of advertising quality manufactured products in the state at an exhibition open free to the public and thereby demonstrate the large variety of beautiful and useful articles made within the state. He is confident that as soon as the buying public becomes acquainted with its home products there will be a greater demand for them at once.

Some 67 firms will be represented among the score of classifications into which the products manufactured by members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts roughly divide themselves.

The list follows: Advertising posters, car cards, original paintings or drawings for copy; automobiles, bodies and accessories; bicycles and motorcycles; street and railway cars; boats, ships and accessories; boots and shoes; boxes, pails and other containers; cloth for clothing and household uses; dining services; exterior and interior ornamental work; floor coverings; furniture; jewelry and novelties; lighting devices; machinery; paper and printing; tools, kitchenware, cutlery and household devices; toys, games, sporting and athletic goods; wall coverings; watches, clocks and optical goods, and others.

Rare and Costly Exhibits

Among the exhibits will be a pair of silk stockings which are said to have cost $500, some rare bedspreads and many other artistic and fine quality articles. The exhibition privilege, of course, is confined exclusively to members of the association, which numbers 1500 plants and represents 75 per cent of the valuation of the products of the State. There are 40 men on the executive committee, representing all the counties in the State and practically every classification of goods. Membership fees are based on 50 cents per $1000 of a company's annual pay roll.

Awards will be made by an art jury composed of Walter H. Kilham, architect; Frank A. Bourne, architect; Homer Eaton Keyes, editor of Antiques; H. D. Clark, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Museum School; Arthur L. Williston, formerly head of Wentworth Institute; Dr. Charles R. Richards of New York, president of the Association of Museums; Royal B. Farnum, dean of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, and E. Grosvenor Plowman, industrial relations adviser.

Winning exhibitors will receive certificates appropriate for framing, accompanied by ribbons for first, second and third prizes. Other meritorious exhibits will receive diplomas.

None of the men on the jury is connected with the association, it is pointed out, although each possesses artistic training and an industrial background. The jury will view the exhibition Oct. 19 before the doors of the Swiss and tea rooms are thrown open to the public at noon. On the three following days the exhibit will be open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

To Gain Public Attention

In a statement made public today, Mr. Kimball said: "The fundamental idea of the exhibition is to bring to the attention of the general public and to the manufacturers of Massachusetts and New England the high quality and diversified nature of goods manufactured in the Bay State.

"Since the World War, this country has been flooded with artistic and fine quality products from such nations as France, Italy, England, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Japan, and other localities, with the result that in some instances the public has quite forgotten the prestige that was ours until the advent of these new and novel products. We are confident, however, that this supremacy still prevails, but it needs a demonstration to prove the fact.

"The exhibit this year will be undertaken in a modest way, and if successful will be greatly enlarged in 1927 and in future years," he concluded.

On two of the days, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 20 and 21, will be held the annual meeting which will deal with such important subjects as legislation, taxation, transportation and industrial relations. Among the speakers scheduled to appear are Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the American Railway Association, Washington; Charles A. Eaton (R.), Representative from New Jersey, and Prof. Charles J. Bullock, economist at Harvard.

FORUMS LISTED FOR FORD HALL

Governmental Trends and Philippine Question on 20th Program

The twentieth season of the Ford Hall Forum meetings, held in the Ford Building, Boston, every Sunday evening from October to April, will open Oct. 17 with a double attraction. Taking for the theme for the opening evening a headline in a Boston newspaper to the effect that "Reports to Washington Show Trend of Government by Masses of People Reversing Itself, Even in United States," two speakers will discuss for the audience their interpretation of democracy in Russia and the United States.

Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale, who has but recently returned from Russia, will take for his topic "Is Democracy Succeeding in Russia?" and Roger Baldwin, director of American Civil Liberties Union, "Is Democracy failing in the United States?"

Professor Davis will contend that "Bolshevism is in retreat" in Russia and that democracy is coming into its own. Roger Baldwin thinks that democracy is failing in America and autocracy is coming into power. Both speakers will be cross-examined by the audience for an hour.

On Oct. 24 Miss Agnes McPhail, the first and only woman to be elected to the Canadian Parliament, will be the speaker.

Oct. 31 will be Filipino night. Vicente Villamin, native Filipino, who is opposed to Philippine independence, takes for his topic, "The Common Sense of the Philippine Question." He has agreed to give part of his time to another native Filipino, Marcial P. Lichauco, who is in favor of independence. On this occasion the native Filipino folk songs will be presented by José Mossesgeld-Santiago.

On Nov. 7 Kenneth MacGowan, director of the Provincetown Players, Greenwich Village Theater and the Actors' Theater of New York, will be the speaker, and his topic, "The Theater of Today and Tomorrow."

Others who have definitely accepted dates are Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York and Dr. John A. Lapp of the National Catholic Welfare Council; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Morris Hillquit, who will talk on "Our Changing Social Order"; Edmund Vance Cooke, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

Among the new people will be John Langdon-Davies of England; Frank Tannenbaum, who is now in Mexico; the Rev. Clifton Wunder of Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Wise, and A. Philip Randolph, a Negro orator and labor organizer, together with Countee Cullen, Negro poet.

George W. Coleman will preside and Miss Alice H. Samson continue as executive secretary. Louis P. Smith remains as head usher and Reuben L. Lurie, editor of the bulletin. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cook will be in charge of the musical program which precedes each forum. Meetings commence at 7:30 p. m., and are open to the public.

Most of Radcliffe '26 Class Earned Portion of Expenses

Survey Shows 74 P. C. Partially Self-Supporting—College Appointment Bureau Service Growing—Work Varies From Tutoring to Selling

Results of a survey conducted by Miss Marjorie Scher '26, under the auspices of the Radcliffe College Appointment Bureau to determine the amount of remunerative work done by the class of 1926 at Radcliffe during its college career show that:

One hundred and five (74 per cent) of 141 members of 1926 worked during some part of their college course; 16 worked each of the four years; 16 worked during the summer only; 9 worked for at least one year in return for their room and board; 105 students earned approximately $55,000; the largest amount earned by any single student $3041; five students during the four years exceeded $2000.

The appointment bureau, under the administration of the college, received in 1925-26, 1482 calls from employers, and of these 955 were filled. These positions included teaching, tutoring, business, social work, housekeeping, while two graduate students were sent to California and one to Florida to fill demands which came from those places.

In the college year 1925-26 211 students registered for part-time employment as compared with 128 who registered in 1924-25, and of these 186 received positions through the bureau.

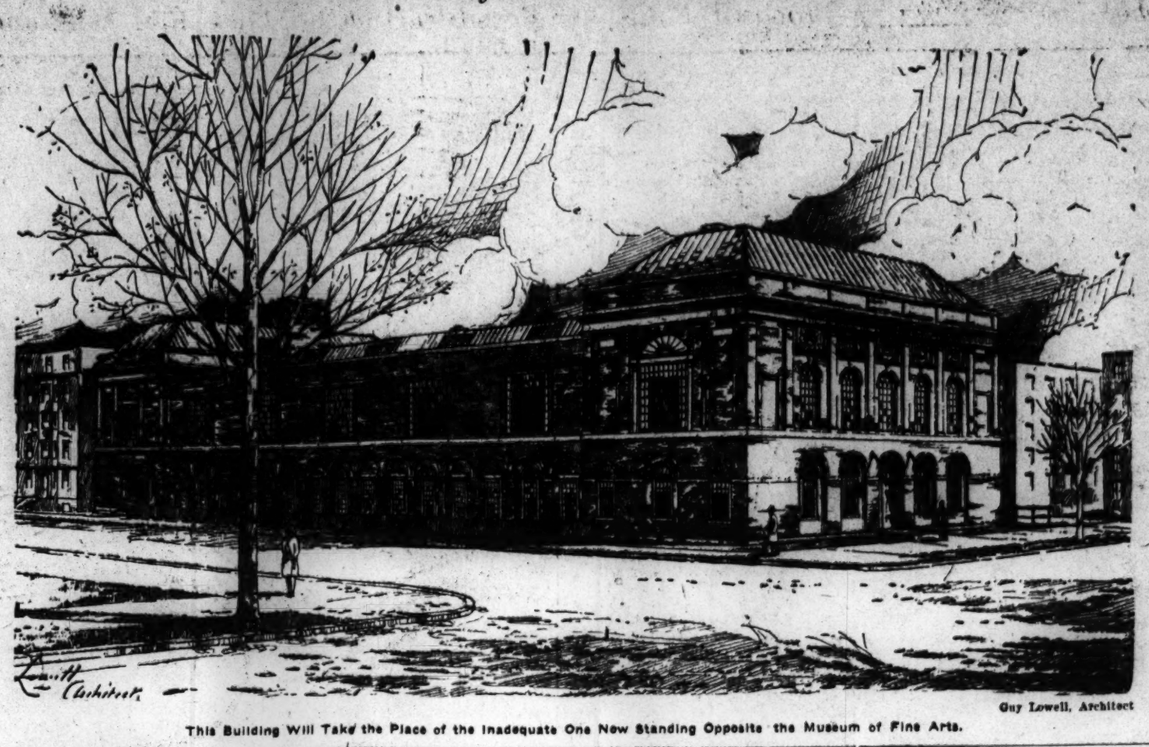
There were 273 students registered for work during the last summer as compared with 160 in the preceding summer, and of the 273, 118 got positions, 77 through the bureau.

The kinds of work done by members of the class of 1926 include: Acting, airing a dog, modeling, mounting butterflies, designing, stage settings, hotel clerk, bookkeeping, book reviewing, bugler at camp, candy making, caring for children, chaperon, church and college choir, clerical work, coaching plays, collecting magazine advertisements and subscriptions, commercial art, companion, cooking correcting papers, councilors, dressmaking, editorial work, factory work, filing, governess, housework, illuminating manuscripts, library work, life-saver, managing hotel store and summer camp, multigraphing, newspaper work, pianist, playground work, proctering examinations, proofreading, reader in clipping bureau, reading aloud, research, social and statistical, running lantern, salesperson, secretarial work, selling books, sewing, stenographer, switchboard operator, teaching, typing, waitress.

Miss Scher's report ends with a summary of the problem of the student, who must support herself before she has her degree and immediately after graduation.

"There are several important questions to be considered during the year 1926-27. For example: How are we to find positions for our seniors? Are we to tell them during their freshman year that they will need five years of study instead of four before they will be able to fill a position? In this age of insistence on professional training how are we to advise students without this training for teaching or any other occupation?"

New Museum of Fine Arts School in Fens



Guy Lowell, Architect

This Building Will Take the Place of the Inadequate One Now Standing Opposite the Museum of Fine Arts.

FINE ARTS SCHOOL FOUNDATION LAID

$360,000 Structure Will Add to Fenway Beauty

Already ground has been broken and foundation work started for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Museum School at the corner of the Fenway and Museum Road. It is expected to have the new building ready for occupancy in September, 1927.

The building and land together cost $360,000. The school is now in its fifty-first year, having moved to its present location in 1909 from the attic in the old museum at Copley Square. There are now about 300 students in regular attendance.

Henry H. Clark, secretary and director of design and Edmund Tarbtll, the painter, who is chairman of the council, share the work of supervising the faculty of 12 persons. The school is partially supported by an endowment fund and entrance requirements are said to be very strict.

The building will be three stories high and will be of Georgian architecture. The entrance will be on the Fenway, while the studios will front on Museum Street. The facing will be of stone-trimmed brickwork.

Each studio will be 26 feet square and 17 feet high. They will be lighted by windows and sloping skylights of 100 square feet in masonry openings. There are 20 studios which will accommodate 25 pupils each. Guy Lowell is the architect.

BELGRADE BARS SCHOOL POLITICS

Rector of University Tells Reasons for Restrictions and Working Plan

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence)—Before the war it was the custom for students of Belgrade University to belong to the various existing political parties, and this practice has increased since 1918. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor therefore asked Pavle Popovitch, the rector of Belgrade University, for his views on this question, and M. Popovitch made the following statement:

"Nobody forbids the students to be interested in politics, but it is certainly reprehensive, and detrimental to their studies when they come under the direct influence of political parties and become full members. The authorities of the university have endeavored to counteract this injurious practice, and their work has met with considerable success. They have pursued their aim in three ways.

"In the first place professors in their lectures have shown the students the evil effects of partisanship, which forms a constant source of wrangling, where only love and unity should be. 'Instead of youth marching in the van with new ideas and introducing new ideals into public life, it looks for guidance from political clubs which are often insignificant.'

"Secondly, the university authorities have forbidden the holding of political meetings within the university buildings.

"Thirdly, since political organizations encourage party feelings among students, I have approached five party leaders, showing them the bad effects of party feeling among youth, and asking them to do all they can to remove such influences from the students. I am glad to say that I met with a very good reception from these leaders, and that they have promised to act in accordance with my request."

DENMARK TO PAY GOLD TO REDEEM THE KRONE

COPENHAGEN, Den. (Special Correspondence)—F. H. J. Borgbjerg, the Danish Minister of Social Affairs, states that from January, 1927, the Danish krone will be redeemable in gold. Such, at least, is the intention of the Government, but whether bars will be used or some other form has yet to be settled.

The present satisfactory and stationary exchange of the krone has been achieved without any cost whatever to the National Bank, and the rise of the krone virtually to par shows that Denmark enjoys the confidence of other countries. Mr. Borgbjerg is of opinion that the lowest point in the general depression has now been reached and that a turn for the better may be anticipated.

Preservation of Government Through Education Stressed

Leaders in New England at Swampscott Conference Discuss Preparation of Youth for Civic Duties, Prohibition, State Control and Other Issues

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 9 (Special)—Preservation of the United States Government as an expression of the highest thought of an enlightened people, through the educational preparation of the youth of the country in the schools for the performance of the functions of Government devolving upon them as legally constituted voters; attitude of the schoolroom toward attempts to modify prohibition; and dangers and advantages of state control of education were the chief concern of New England educators as brought out at the closing session of the October conference at the New Ocean House today.

While no conclusions were formulated, it being a rule of the conference that there be no such termination of discussion, but that opinion must remain in a state of flux, the discussion gave every evidence that the leaders of education throughout New England are intent on bringing out the deeper aspects of education.

Education by Statute

The conference voted to give its first attention today to a consideration of education by statute, a subject projected into the conference by reason of the action of certain states prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the schools, and the action of certain other states compelling the teaching of citizenship and the constitution. The questions were, have the legislatures a right to define subjects to be taught and would it not be better to leave the decision to experts such as commissioners and superintendents.

Summing up the discussion, which was conversational rather than controversial in character, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, said, that while it was generally thought only public schools were subject to the control of powerful forces brought to bear upon the schools from without the educational circle, in his opinion, private schools and colleges were also so controlled. Many such schools, he said, were so controlled by outside groups represented on their boards of trustees. Those institutions would lose their permanent support, unless they carried out the requirements of these groups, Dr. Smith said.

He said also that it is a commonly accepted theory that the majority rule and that the majority are right. He pointed out that if they are sufficiently well organized and make enough noise a minority can appear to be a majority. This brought out the question from the conference, "Is it not time to teach the rising generation to judge what is true instead of accepting as fact what somebody says is fact in a given situation?

Present Both Sides

As to prohibition, it seemed to be the opinion of the conference that about all school men could do was to present the arguments of both sides of the question and state his own attitude, but that care should be taken to see that he did not even unconsciously seek to impose his own attitude upon the pupils.

There was much to say on the conflicting theories of what the voter should expect of the man he puts into office; whether the representative of the voter was put into office to represent and carry out the expressed ideas of his constituents, or whether his obligation was to act according to his convictions in the light of the further knowledge and information he might gain on a given subject.

It was argued that if the office holder always did what his constituents wanted he was sure to get into trouble; that if he was free to do what he himself wanted there was danger of his becoming a dictator.

The conference seemed best satisfied with the assertion that the thing to teach was that representatives were elected to find out about the subject as best they could and act accordingly, that the voters elected him as the one best fitted to so carry out their wishes.

It was further brought out that the youth of the country should be led to be eager to find out the truth for themselves, and to hold suspended judgment, always looking for further enlightenment.

Some educators took seriously much of the blame for the light vote at the primaries. They were to blame, they said, because they taught a false notion about democracy, putting over propaganda as fact and never discussing the subject with their pupils. Cultivation of the habit of suspended judgment and sense of justice and toleration, they thought, if pursued by the schools would tend to bring thoughtful and responsible citizens to the polls and make the people thoughtful participators in the government of their country.

Innovation in Education

Much like a chat around the old-fashioned fireplace are these annual meetings, yet they are an innovation in the educational field. There are no formal papers or addresses; no set program; only a list of topics to be considered. No one is invited to come prepared to say anything; there is no propaganda; no one's pet theory to be advanced. No one is asked to speak but every one is asked to listen and contribute; names are of no consequence.

When the conference was first projected three years ago, an effort was made to make it a cross section of educational New England. Invitations were sent to every college president, state commissioner of education, city superintendent, deans of educational departments in colleges and heads of teacher training schools. All were informed that the conference would be limited to the first 150 acceptances. Just about 150 did accept, and now, it appears that many others wish they had. It is recognized that by giving opportunity for full, free and confidential expression among educators these conferences have exerted a great influence on educational procedure.

Typical of all of them was the group that met in the small ballroom yesterday afternoon to discuss, "Educational Objectives." But for a necessary rather formal placing of chairs it seemed not unlike a house party, the members coming and going as they pleased; listening, lounging, joining in the conversation if they had anything to say, and leaving when they felt like it.

Music and Literature

"We seem agreed that music and literature are worthwhile subjects in preparation for the worthy use of leisure," the leader who might have been mistaken for the host, was saying. "Some think that athletics should come under this head, but what of Latin and Greek?"

There was no response to that. Then he asked conversationally, "How is it, are we justified in spending the taxpayers' money in an endeavor to teach these subjects for their so-called disciplinary values only, to those young people who we know will never benefit from them in any adequate degree?"

That called forth something. After an instant's pause one of the group remarked, "I am glad to find that some places have the courage not to accept the standards imposed by higher institutions but set their own objectives, and some of the higher institutions are beginning to recognize these and accept their graduates."

Then they switched to citizenship; how were they preparing the children for it, how tying it up with their daily life? Some one suggested the school city which had some vogue a few years ago, the children being organized on the lines of a municipal government. Some objected to that as being too technical and taking too much time. The principal of a high school thought that in his school they were meeting the situation with student government. Through it the young folk were being trained to pick their leaders, make wise laws and just rulings and assume responsibility for the behavior and well being of the community of the school.

This brought forth the statement from the superintendent in a small city that he believed the present and coming generations of young people could be depended on all the way through. Education was better than it had ever been; it was dealing with problems that had never been known before but they were going to be solved right, education would be better than ever before.

"Are we getting better," another asked. "It seems to be true that half of our eligible voters don't vote. What about that? Are we giving the children the kind of education we should be giving them? Why do they not leave our schools with a sense of responsibility that will take them to the polls and cast their vote on the side of good government?"

Nobody answered that at first. They went on to talk of other things. Then some one broke in. "I don't believe that things are so much worse than they were when you take into consideration the great changes that have come about," the speaker said almost as though he were thinking aloud.

Not all the conferences were in pre-arranged groups. Some of them were quite by chance, on the hotel piazza, or the great foyer scattered with easy chairs. Occasionally some one would say, "Let's get this idea into form." Instantly there would be protest. That was not what they were there for. They were there to think, not to formulate.

As one of the educators put it, public opinion goes through several stages before it is formed. First it appears as an idea in the thought of an individual. When he expresses it it comes in contact with the thought of others and their reaction to it expands or modifies it. Next it may be passed upon by some formal legislative assembly, and so finally it goes abroad and may come to be known as public opinion. The October conferences represent the second stage of the process, opinion in formation. The time had not come to define it. The elements had been projected and must work their way through the educational laboratory until they naturally assume some definite form.

JEWS IN POLAND ASK FULL RIGHTS

Idea of Judaic-Polish State Said to Be Work of Anti-Semites

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The committee of the Polish Society of the Friends of Peace has passed several resolutions in regard to the Jewish question in Poland. They urge that the Polish community should support the Government in the application of the rules of the Constitution granting equal rights to the Jews in Poland. The Jews acknowledge the Polish Nation as the state authority and reject all idea of the creation of a so-called Judaic-Polish state. They maintain that this idea is spread by anti-Semites. At the same time the Jews, they insist, should respect the rights of the Polish community and avoid settling their national affairs at the cost of those of the Poles.

They also maintain that while the citizens of every nationality on Polish territory can form social organizations of a national character they must retain their loyalty to the state and be well-disposed toward other national organizations, while in cases of necessity they should co-operate with those for the general good of the state and of humanity.

The cultural needs of the Jewish community, the society says, should find a place in the regulations and budgets of the Government and local boards, and to this end it is indispensable that a representative of the Jewish population should take part in keeping the registers of the civil state.

The national language of the Jews is Hebrew, and the popular dialect known as Yiddish, while profiting by complete toleration, cannot demand the support of the Government or of the Polish community.

If individual Jews wish to become nationalized they should not be boycotted either by the Jews or by the Poles. Nationalized Jews should be regarded both by the Jews and the Poles as Poles, and as such they have no right to speak in the name of the Jewish community.

Neither the Government nor the local board has the right to make use of their authority or their funds for furthering nationalization.

Any form of boycott, the keeping up of prejudices and national disputes, and propaganda for increasing mutual hatred is denounced as unjust and harmful to Poles and Jews alike.

Polish cultural institutions should be open to those Jews desirous of supporting them. To bar any door to Polish culture is unjust and impedes the development and spread of Polish culture, and vice versa.

BUILDING EAST OF ROCKIES DECLINES FOR SEPTEMBER

New England's $44,279,000 Listed in $562,371,400 Total, of Which Nearly 40 Per Cent Was for Residences—State Exchange Names Committee Heads

September construction in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, including New England, increased greatly during the latter part of the month, contracts for new building and engineering work in these six northeastern states alone amounting to $44,279,900 for the month.

The total building and construction for the 37 states for the month aggregated $562,371,400, which was 6 per cent less than the total for August, and 1 per cent below the record made by September of 1925, according to the report made public today by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City.

New England's total for September of this year fell 1 per cent below that of August while it was 7 per cent less than the total of September 1925.

Included in the September construction record were: $16,004,800, or 36 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; $9,046,500, or 20 per cent, for commercial buildings; $4,847,800, or 11 per cent, for public works and utilities; $4,797,000, or 11 per cent, for educational buildings; $3,791,400, or 9 per cent, for industrial buildings; $2,223,600, or 5 per cent, for religious and memorial buildings, and $2,071,000, or 5 per cent, for social and recreational projects.

During the first nine months of this year there was $340,088,600 worth of new construction started in the district, compared with $367,221,100 in the corresponding period of 1925, being a decline of 7 per cent.

Contemplated construction projects were reported for New England to the amount of $33,689,300 during September. The above figure was 8 per cent above August, 1926, but 11 per cent below September of last year.

Throughout the 37 eastern states, the most important items in last month's contract record were: $225,516,300 or 40 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; $98,166,800, or 17 per cent, for public works and utilities; $97,378,300, or 17 per cent, for commercial buildings; $49,112,700, or 9 per cent, for industrial construction; and $34,531,600, or 6 per cent for educational buildings.

Following a meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Frank T. Evans, president of that organization, announced the following, had been selected and had accepted their appointments as chairmen of the the various committees of the exchange: Chairman of the brokers' board committee, Clement C. Hernandes of the firm of Haynes & Hernandes of Newton; chairman of the legislative committee, Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain; chairman of the taxation committee, William S. Felton of Salem; chairman of the membership committee, Vincent A. Jenkins of Boston, and chairman of appraisers' committee, W. Franklin Burnham of Chamberlain & Burnham, Boston.

A new committee was created to study traffic and similar problems and will be known as the Traffic Committee. Sydney S. Dean from the office of Frederick O. Woodruff is to be chairman of this committee.

Mr. Evans has impressed members of the exchange with whom he has come in contact, with his earnestness and his intentions to have a vigorous administration. The committee chairmen have promised to do their part and will appoint their committee members who will be announced at an early date.

A decline of $4,677,800 in building and engineering operations in New England during the week ending last Saturday, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, was shown in the statistics made public today by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The comparison of building and operation expenditures in this district during the week ending Oct. 5, this year, with corresponding weeks during the last 25 years, follows:

1926	$7,527,200	1913	$2,714,000
1925	12,205,700	1912	3,961,000
1924	5,456,300	1911	4,406,000
1923	7,521,900	1910	1,830,000
1922	5,487,000	1909	7,078,000
1921	4,298,200	1908	2,625,000
1920	3,124,000	1907	2,027,000
1919	6,886,000	1906	3,175,000
1918	4,014,000	1905	2,254,000
1917	3,735,000	1904	2,038,000
1916	5,329,000	1903	1,907,000
1915	3,020,000	1902	1,399,000
1914	2,271,000	1901	2,280,000

John T. Burns & Sons report these transfers:

To Alice M. Stone, the new brick 10-room house at 130 Willard Road, in the Fisher Hill district of Brookline. With the house there is a two-car brick garage. The property is valued at $35,000.

For Frank A. Connors, the 10-apartment brick building, located at 7 Walnut Street, in the Beacon Hill section of Boston, to the W. M. Bullivant Trust. The total assessed value of the property is $31,000.

In conjunction with this sale the W. H. Bullivant Trust have conveyed to Frank A. Connors the Bullivant estate, located at 230 Mount Vernon Street, West Newton Hill. The property comprises a 14-room dwelling, together with stable, garage, valued by the assessors at $21,000.

The Charles E. Howe Company reports many suburban sales, among which the Buick Store and Office Building at 63-71 Union Street, Newton Center, together with 4500 square feet of land, has been sold for Wesley M. Morse to Maurice M. Barron for investment. The city assessed the building at $25,000 and the land at $10,000.

Laura Pierce has sold to George C. Brackett four single houses at 78, 82, 86, 90 Florral Street, Newton. The land is assessed for $2800, and the four single houses for $15,200. Henderson & Ross represented the owner and the Charles E. Howe Company the purchaser.

A two-family house at 6 Riverside Avenue, Medford, has been sold through the Charles E. Howe Company for Gordan & Miller. The land and buildings are valued at $12,000. E. Miller was the purchaser.

Development of Oyster Harbors in Osterville, Cape Cod, is being continued rapidly with the prospect that next year will find many new summer homes being added to the club colony, differing in many respects from other attractive summer communities on Cape Cod.

A prospective resident is Mrs. Katherine Bissell of Pittsburgh, Pa., for several years a summer dweller at Hyannis. Mrs. Bissell has just bought a lot in the Oyster Harbor Beach section of Oyster Harbor for $25,000, on which, it is announced, she proposes to erect a summer home.

Paul O. MacBride of the Milford Shoe Company, Milford, Mass., has purchased lot No. 3, Section No. 23, at Oyster Harbors, together with the home erected there by Oyster Harbor, Inc., this last summer. The house is of a distinct Cape Cod type, containing seven rooms and three baths.

Mr. MacBride has already taken possession of the property for his future summer home. The house and lot, exclusive of furniture, was valued at $22,000. This sale was negotiated through the offices of the Central Cape Realty Corporation.

BETTER FOREST GUARDING ASKED

Business Men of Northwest Call on President and Director of Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—A group of business men and others connected with forestry industries called upon President Coolidge and Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, to discuss measures for the protection of forest against fire and methods of reforestation.

A. W. Laird, president of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, Portland, Ore., acted as chairman and spokesman for the delegation, supplementing a brief covering the argument of the delegation with a short oral explanation.

E. C. Sammons of the United States National Bank of Portland spoke briefly for the general financial and commercial interests of the northwest, remarking that 65 cents of every dollar banked in the Pacific Northwest was a lumber-made dollar and consequently dependent upon forest conservation and reforestation.

The object of the call upon General Lord was to urge inclusion of items now before him in the budget. The President indicated that the appropriations in question would be increased, although it was understood that the whole amount asked for would not be granted.

Half Timber in Five States

It was explained to the President that five states contain half the standing timber of the Nation, of which the Federal Government owns 63 per cent by potential merchantable timber acreage, 62 per cent by the entire area of forest land, and 42 per cent by the volume of timber actually merchantable now.

This inestimable national asset is inadequately protected from fire, it was explained, because the Federal Government is not holding up its end of the necessary expenses and is not meeting the obligations it imposed on itself by the Clark-McNary national forest policy law.

The policy of this reforestation plan on the basis of co-operation between the Federal Government, the states and private owners is threatened with collapse, it was declared, because the Government is not living up to its contract to appropriate money for fire suppression up to $2,500,000 annually, provided $7,500,000 was appropriated by other agencies.

The latter are now spending $3,775,000, but the Federal Government only $710,000 instead of $1,250,000 annually and is contributing practically nothing on account of its ownership of public domain timber lands outside the national forests, it was said.

False Economy Charged

Moreover, the business men explained to the President, the National Forest Service is not properly and rationally financed for fighting fires on the national forests themselves. Annual appropriations for this purpose are so small that they are devoted in practice to suppressing rather than preventing fires.

They are not sufficient to succeed in either direction, with the result that mistakenly small regular appropriations are frequently followed by fires that get out of hand, and are finally extinguished at excessive cost, met by deficiency appropriations.

Besides the affectuation of the Clarke-McNary law, the visitors asked that all federal appropriations relating to forest protection, including the weather bureau on the fire forecast side and the Interior Department for its public domain timberland, be co-ordinated with reference to their common objective of protecting one of the Nation's chief natural assets, which is largely in public ownership. An increased appropriation for all purposes of $845,000 was recommended.

BAN ON ALL SPORTS ON SUNDAY SOUGHT

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 9 (AP)—The petition signed by about 700 citizens of Dover asking for a ban on all Sunday sports has been received by Gov. John G. Winant, it was announced this morning at the State House. The Governor said that he would make no comment until he had conferred with the Attorney-General's office. The Dover citizens' protest followed a ban on Sunday baseball. They contend that all of the so-called Sunday blue laws of the State should be enforced.

PARTY LEADERS MAKE APPEAL TO VOTE DODGER

Three Days Left in Which to Register, They Point Out —Many Rallies Held

But three days—today, Monday and next Wednesday—in which to register and be qualified to vote at the state election on Tuesday, Nov. 2, remain to citizens who have neglected this important qualification. Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Charles H. McGlue, Democratic state chairman, today saw to it that this warning was sent to every city and town committee in the State.

Unusual efforts are being made by the state committees of both parties to impress upon their representatives in every precinct the necessity of Massachusetts casting a vote which will express the will of a large majority of its citizens.

Butler on the Radio

Senator Butler, in a talk over the radio, last night said to his auditors:

"I would like to address a few words to those who take a superior attitude toward all political activities. These persons seem to take pride in the fact that they are not registered and do not vote. They regard all officeholders with suspicion, and to them the word 'politician' is an epithet.

"These men and women are not to be admired. They are civic slackers. They enjoy the benefits of this great democracy of ours, but they make no contribution of their personal energies to its continuance. Do not be influenced by this class, good men and women of Massachusetts. Voting is not only a duty, it is one of the most prized privileges of American citizenship."

Registration closes in Boston at 10 p. m. next Wednesday night. To qualify to take part in the November election an unregistered citizen can go between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. to the office of the Boston election commissioners on the first floor of the City Hall Annex in Court Street and be registered. From 6 p. m. to 10 tonight, Monday and Wednesday, special offices for registration are open. Their location can be learned by telephoning the election commission or asking a policeman. Hours for registration in other Massachusetts cities and towns differ from those of Boston, yet time remains for qualification to vote.

Senator Butler and Former Senator Walsh both spoke last night, will do so tonight and there will be no day between now and Nov. 2 on which they will not be heard speaking somewhere in Massachusetts. Governor Fuller and William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor, also have many speaking engagements and their campaign managers are making others for them daily.

Some Leaders Coming

The Republicans announce that several speakers from other states are coming here to engage in the final three weeks of the campaign. Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator of Ohio; Frederick Hale, Senator of Maine; John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General and former Governor of New Hampshire; James H. MacLafferty, assistant to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce; Theodore G. Risley, solicitor-general of the Department of Labor, and C. Frederick Lehlback, Representative in Congress from New Jersey, are among the speakers coming to Massachusetts to help the Republicans.

Joseph E. Warner is chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republicans. Mr. Warner, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and now an Assistant Attorney-General, said that his program to date for Republican campaign meetings and when and where they are to be held are:

Oct. 14, Brockton and Whitman; Oct. 15, Waltham, Watertown, Chelsea and Lynn; Oct. 16, Winthrop and Revere; Oct. 18, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston; Oct. 19, Fitchburg and Leominster; Oct. 20, Greenfield at noon, Pittsfield at night; Oct. 21, Springfield and Westfield; Oct. 22, Northampton and Holyoke; Oct. 23, Quincy; Oct. 25, Worcester; Oct. 26, Lowell and Lawrence; Oct. 27, Haverhill, Lynn, Natick and Everett; Oct. 28, Fall River and New Bedford; Oct. 29, Boston, Beverly, Taunton, Attleboro, Gloucester, Whitinsville Brookline.

Oct. 30, the Saturday night before the election, is reserved, as usual, for the final rally in Boston, which will be either in Tremont Temple or Symphony Hall.

Concerts in October

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, in Symphony Hall, the first Boston concert by the Elman String Quartet, Mischa Elman, first violin, Edwin Bachmann, second violin, William Schubert, viola, and Horace Britt, cello. The program includes Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Beethoven's op. 74 and Tchaikovsky's op. 30.

Monday evening, Oct. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, Hugh S. Roberton, conductor, opening the Wetterlow series.

On the same evening at the Boston Opera House, the San Carlo Grand Opera Company opens a two weeks engagement with "Traviata." The remainder of the repertory:

Tuesday matinée, Oct. 12....."Aida"
Tuesday evening, Oct. 12....."Carmen"
Wednesday evening, Oct. 13..."Bohème"
Thursday evening, Oct. 14...."Rigoletto"
Friday eve., Oct. 15."Forza del Destino"
Saturday matinée, Oct. 16..."Butterfly"
Saturday evening, Oct. 16."Il Trovatore"
Monday Oct. 18....."Faust"
Tuesday, Oct. 19....."Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"
Wednesday matinée, Oct. 20..."Martha"
Wednesday evening, Oct. 20...."Tosca"
Thursday, Oct. 21....."La Gioconda"
Friday, Oct. 22.."Lucia de Lammermoor"
Saturday matinée, Oct. 23....."Carmen"
Saturday evening, Oct. 23....."Aida"

Thursday evening, Oct. 14, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ursula Greville, English soprano.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 15, and Saturday evening, Oct. 16, in Symphony Hall, the second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" for string orchestra; Alexander Steinert's poem for orchestra, "Southern Night," (first performance); Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," and Franck's Symphony, to be heard for the first time form Mr. Koussevitsky.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, in Jordan Hall, a recital by George Liebling, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Reginald Boardman, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Mieczyslaw Münz, pianist.

Thursday evening, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. The program includes Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Hanson's "Pan and the Priest," three movements of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Willard Amison, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 22, and Saturday evening, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, the third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the New York String Quartet, with Mme. Ethel Leginska as assisting pianist in Schumann's Quintet in E flat major. The other items will be Haydn's Quartet in G minor and Beethoven's in F minor, op. 95.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Mechanics' Hall, the first concert of the newly organized Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska as conductor, and as soloist in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Peterka's "Triumph of Life," a "rhapsodical prelude," op. 8 (first time in America), and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser."

On the same afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponselle, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera.

Sunday evening, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Russian Symphonic Choir, Basile Kibalchich, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Thursday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harrison Potter, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 29, and Saturday evening, Oct. 30, in Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers, with a program featuring Elizabethan part songs.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the second concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor.

Sunday evening, Oct. 31, in the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro spirituals by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

CIVIC YARDSTICK IS DECLARED NEED

Col. Frank Knox Talks to Heads of Maine Organizations

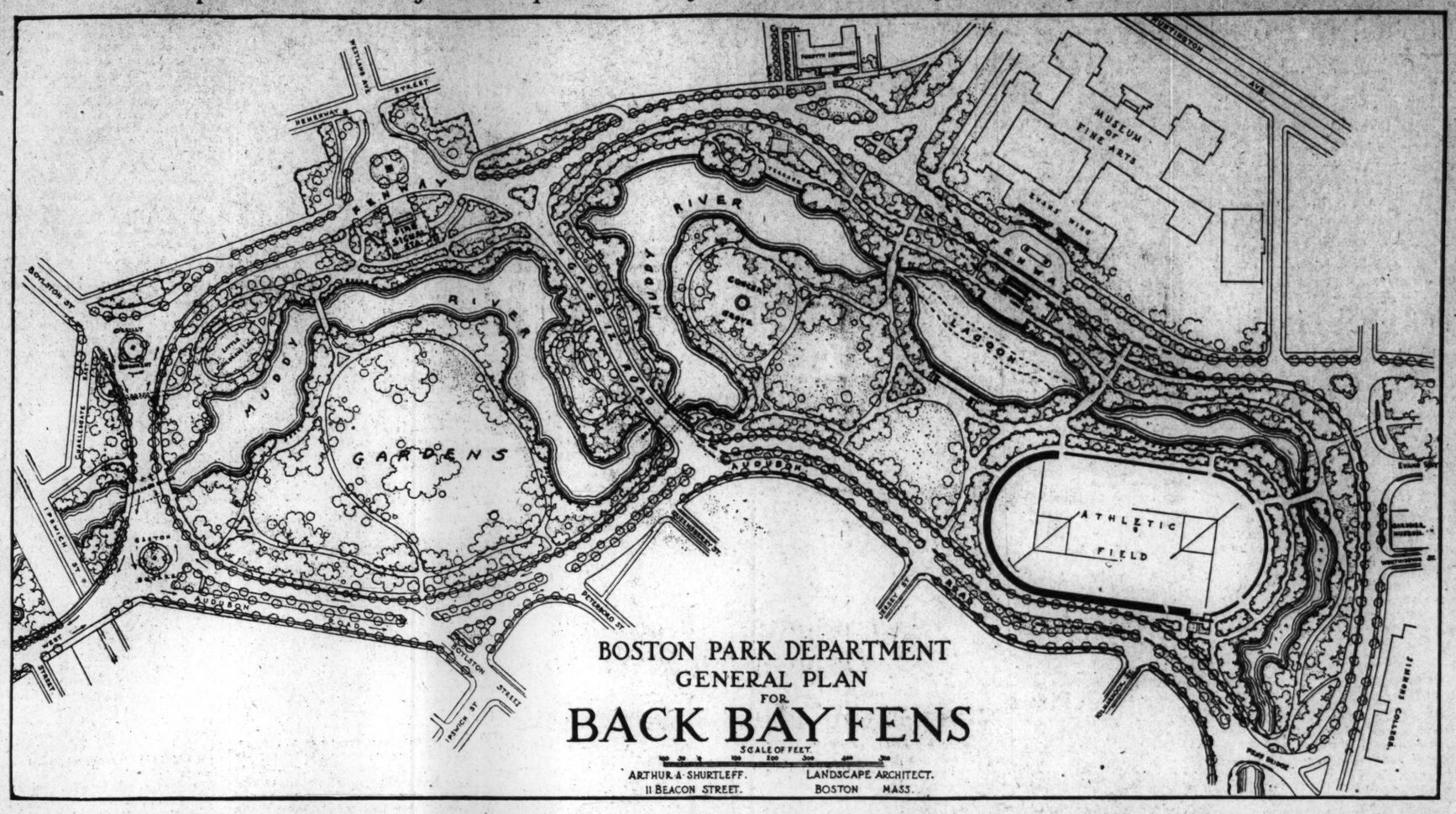
AUBURN, Me., Oct. 9 (AP)—New England cities and towns must measure themselves with a standard civic yard stick, if they are to make real progress, was the thought expressed last night by Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., and chairman of the New England Council on Community Organization, in his address before the Maine Commercial and Industrial Organization officials who are holding their annual session at the Auburn Y. M. C. A.

Thirteen of the Maine chambers of commerce are represented, and in addition there are representatives of the Public Utilities Commission, Maine Publicity Bureau, Associated Industries, State Department of Agriculture, and the Maine Central Railroad.

Mrs. Florence M. Wallace, secretary of the Waterville Chamber of Commerce, is the only woman delegate present.

During the day reports were received from various committees, including those on transportation regarding freight facilities and rates. It was recommended that study be given to the auto truck as a freight carrier. The development of the American merchant marine was also advocated.

Comprehensive View of the Proposed Plans for Reconstruction of Back Bay Fens and Fenway



Dotted Lines Show Present Conformation of Fenway Road, Audubon Road and Course of Muddy River in Rear of the Evans Wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Lagoon, as it is Drawn on the Sketch by Arthur A. Shurtleff, Landscape Architect, Depicts Approximate Contour of Lagoon as It Will Be When Channel of Muddy River Is Dredged and Widened. Roads and Pathways Are Marked on the Map, While Trees Are Denoted by Small Circles and Shrubbery Clumps Are Indicated by Irregularly Drawn Areas With White Centers. Larger Open Spaces Are to Be Grassy Expanses. Foliage Scheme Subject to Later Modification. Concert Grove, Near the Museum of Fine Arts, Is to Be Adapted by Bandstand and Foliage to Its Announced Purpose.

MUDDY RIVER IN THE FENWAY TO BE DREDGED FOR LAGOON

Park Department Plans Radical Reconstruction of Back Bay Fens—Roads to Be Widened and Wild Spots Cleared

Reconstruction of the Back Bay Fens, as planned by Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect of Boston, which is to be begun at once, comprehends changes in the general landscape, straightening and widening of automobile roads, and the making of many new pathways to adapt the park to modern conditions of traffic, and also to enhance its usefulness for general recreation.

A lagoon is to be made, on the surface of which the pillars of the Evans Wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be pictured through reflection. Audubon Road is to be double-barreled throughout its course in the park, while the Fenway Road is to be widened and straightened where it passes the Evans Wing. Broad steps are to lead down from this building to the lagoon. Trees and shrubbery as well as stretches of sward will give to the reservation meadowlike and riverside scenery.

As a practical step toward bringing about the landscape changes, the Park Department of Boston must dredge parts of Muddy River for the lake, alter here and there the direction of the river flow, straighten and reconstruct highways, fill in irregularly sunken spots in the one-time marsh, lay out the pathways which have been projected, and plant trees, grasses and great masses of shrubbery.

Preparations Now Under Way

Preparations for this extensive reconstruction of the Fens are being made by the park department, and its engineers are, as the first step, preparing the plans and specifications for the double-barreling of Audubon Road from Queensberry Street to the Fens Bridge and the straightening of some 1000 feet of the Fenway Road in front of the Evans Wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Early next year Muddy River, which wilfully winds its way through the Fens, will be dredged and widened to form a lagoon 600 feet in length and more than 200 feet in width, from which broad and graceful steps will lead upward to the art museum. Other parts of the tortuous course of the little river will be so changed as to heighten the effect of meadowland and riverside which is to be the scheme of transformation of the Back Bay Fens.

Reconstruction work was materially advanced when the Boston City Council this week authorized the expenditure of $155,000 from the George F. Parkman Fund for the development. The comprehensive plan for treating the Back Bay Fens was originally worked out by Frederick Law Olmsted. The changing conditions due to the great growth in automobile traffic and the development of the residential district adjacent led to the adaptation designed by Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect and consultant for the City Planning Board.

No Change in Original Plans

According to William P. Long, who has recently been appointed by Mayor Nichols as a commissioner of the Park Department after years of service as deputy chairman of the board, there will be no change in Mr. Olmstead's original design so far as it remains satisfactory to modern conditions and the obvious tendency of the future. The straightening and widening of Fenway Road and the double-barreling of Audubon Road were necessary alterations of the plans to facilitate automobile traffic and to give direct transportation routes, while some modifications in the walks and paths through the Fens will serve to enhance enjoyment of the sylvan aspect of the reservation.

As shown in the map of the general plan as outlined by Mr. Shurtleff, the construction of the lagoon on each side of its present general course marked by dotted lines on the drawing, the filling in of the old Convention Garden as the area was formerly known, the laying out of extensive by-paths, the projected Concert Grove with bandstand, various wading beaches on the little shores of Muddy River for the children, with the adaptation of the landscape and roads to comport with the entire scheme, will all combine to produce an area of charming import distinctive from all other parks and pleasure reservations in and around Boston.

New Vista for Museum

In all his treatment of the Fens, Mr. Shurtleff has combined the alterations and reconstruction of the character of the district with the dominating design of producing a vista which will heighten the impressiveness of the classic outlines of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The dotted lines on the map giving the general design of the transformation shows Audubon Road, the Fen Road and Muddy River as they now are. The lines drawn by Mr. Shurtleff, together with the small circles designating where trees will be painted and the irregular spaces scattered throughout the park mark the designed locations of clumps of shrubbery, flowers and smaller trees.

The open spaces of the Fens when brought to a higher grade will be covered with sward. The athletic field will be little changed, but the stand will be added to in a semicircle as shown in the drawing. Paths are plainly marked while the effect of the future can be glimpsed when the Fen Road will be brought close to the Art Museum.

In Mr. Shurtleff's plans for the treatment of the entire Fens, while some trees will be removed, none which is sound will be touched except to transplant, while hundreds of new ones will be planted.

NEW CONTINUATION SCHOOL GETS FUND

$35,000 Is Added to $550,000 for Common St. Building

The Boston School Committee added $35,000 to the sum available for construction and equipment of the new continuation school building on Common Street by making a transfer of funds at a meeting yesterday. The money transferred was taken from an appropriation for the South Boston High School Annex and will be added to the $550,000 originally appropriated for the continuation school. This appropriation was found insufficient when the board received bids on the structure, as the lowest bid was approximately $858,000.

The new school is to be built on the location of the old Brimmer School, which is being torn down. This site is advantageous for a continuation school as it is in the downtown district where it will be readily accessible to pupils who are at work in Boston stores and factories.

The Boston continuation school has been in operation for some time though in scattered classrooms, giving instruction to pupils less than 16 years old who have to work.

In the new building the school will have a home six stories high, with an auditorium, six offices, a typewriting room, and shops for sheet metal work, printing, woodwork and automobile repairing. The building will be in two units, one for boys and the other for girls. The boys' unit will be built first.

G. G. BACON TO GIVE CONSTITUTION COURSE

Gasper G. Bacon of Boston, state Senator, a graduate of Harvard Law School, will give the first annual series of lectures on the United States Constitution at the Boston University college of liberal arts, made possible by a recent anonymous gift of $10,000 to found a lectureship on the Constitution, Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, has announced.

Decision as to when the series will begin has not been made. The gift, under the terms of the donor, who wished to remain anonymous, was made to stimulate "a study of the Constitution of the United States, its antecedents, history, and doctrines, together with the results and implications thereof." The lectures will be open "to students and friends of the university."

CHARLES E. LEE
Secretary-Treasurer of Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY BERKSHIRE TEACHERS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9 (Special)—Ernest B. Jackson, principal of Dalton High School, was elected president of the Berkshire County Teachers' Association at its eightieth annual convention yesterday afternoon. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Charles A. Miller of Lee; second vice-president, Miss Maria A. Denny of this city; secretary and treasurer, Martin L. Huban of Springfield. Charles L. Stephenson, principal of Lee High School, was elected to the council of the High School Principals' Association.

Dr. Frank H. Wright, deputy commissioner of education, whose subject was "Education That Develops Initiative," delivered the principal address. He recalled the first teachers' institute held in Massachusetts in 1845 by Horace Mann.

MASSACHUSETTS REAL ESTATE BOARDS TO HOLD CONVENTION

Program for Third Annual Session of the Association at Worcester Is Announced by Committee

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9—An event of more than ordinary interest to every real estate broker or operator in Massachusetts is scheduled to take place here on Oct. 20 and 21, when the third annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards will be held.

The members of the Worcester Real Estate Board, who have charge of the arrangements, are leaving nothing undone to enhance the value of this convention from the business standpoint of the realtor. Neither are they forgetting the social side of the proceedings, and an entertainment program.

On Even Higher Plane

Speakers of country-wide reputation are to be included in the program and they will discuss the business of real estate, the ethics of the profession, the line of progress necessary to follow to place the real estate business on an even higher plane than it now occupies.

In this State, real estate boards are already successfully functioning in Boston, Brockton, Cape Cod, Chicopee, Fall River, Holyoke, Lynn, North Shore, Springfield and Worcester, and as a result of the coming convention it is expected that next year will witness the organization of other real estate boards in several cities.

The invitation to this convention is not confined to realtors only. On the contrary the Worcester board is extending a hearty welcome to any and all persons interested in the business of real estate and its allied activities.

Working in conjunction with the Worcester committee of arrangements are Harry T. Turner of Lynn and Charles E. Lee of Boston, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the Massachusetts Association of real esatte boards.

Convention Quarters

Convention headquarters are to be at the Hotel Bancroft adjoining the new quarters of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and every facility of the chamber will be at the disposal of the convention visitors.

Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 20, will be devoted to registration and the presentation of resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions. The first session of the convention will be called at 2 o'clock in the ballroom of the Bancroft. In the evening of the same day will be held the annual banquet at which will be present as guests the speakers of wide reputation who have accepted invitations to address the convention.

The annual business session at which officers will be elected will come on Thursday forenoon. This will be followed by a sight-seeing trip about Worcester, to be concluded with a luncheon at the Worcester Country Club at noon, where in the afternoon a golf tournament will be held.

Officers of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards include the following: President, Harry T. Turner, Lynn; vice-president, Howard Whitcomb, Boston; secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Lee, 7 Water Street, Boston. Directors: John J. Fish, Springfield; Ernest M. Folger, Lynn; David Frye, Salem; John E. Granfield, Chicopee; Edward P. Neafsey, Brockton; Thomas J. O'Connell, Worcester; Frank H. Purington, Boston; John H. Woods, Holyoke; Edwin J. Cole, Fall River, and Roland B. Snow of Chatham.

HARRY T. TURNER
President of Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards.

Lynn Police Court Judge Has Automobile 'Tagged'

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP)—Elisha M. Stevens, associate justice of the District Court is now listed as a first offender at the Lynn police headquarters. He parked his car in the wrong place yesterday while he went into a restaurant to get his lunch after a busy day in court. Mayor Ralph S. Bauer saw the car, called a policeman and had it tagged. The judge, at police headquarters, received a lecture on the need of obeying traffic regulations.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO OPEN HOUSES

Morgan Memorial to Dedicate Three Projects in Services Sunday

Three important projects of the Morgan Memorial, which have just been completed, will be dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 17, by Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with appropriate exercises.

One is the newly renovated and enlarged Children's Settlement on Shawmut Avenue, at Corning Street, which will have ample facilities for the 2500 to 3000 children connected with the various young people's activities of the Morgan Memorial.

Another is the new seven-story industrial building, which will house several branches of the industries of the Morgan Memorial, give employment to several hundred handicapped men and women who might otherwise have no means of livelihood, and make possible a substantial increase in the institution's revenue from the salvage, repair and sale of cast-off furniture and other materials.

The third project to be dedicated is the most novel of the three and an entirely new venture in philanthropy. It is the Eliza A. Henry Settlement for elderly working women and married students, affording rooms and suites at nominal cost for such women and students. It is the gift of Mrs. Eliza A. Henry, a woman of 93 who has long been interested in the Morgan Memorial and whose sons have given large sums to the institution during the past 10 or more years.

The new industrial building was made possible through the gift of Mr. Henry and the Children's Settlement through the fund raised in observance of the centenary of the late Henry Morgan, founder of the Morgan Memorial.

The dedicatory exercises will take place at 3 o'clock, Bishop Anderson making addresses in connection with each. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Van Ness will preside at the exercises, first at the Children's Settlement, then the industrial building and then the Eliza A. Henry Settlement. Busses will be provided to convey the congregation from the industrial building to the settlement on Yarmouth Street.

In connection with the dedication of the three buildings the Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial will conduct a "Festival of Nations" on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 15 and 16, in the new industrial building, the program continuing from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on each day. Morgan Memorial children will participate in the entertainment. Friday will be Civic Day and Saturday Young People's Day. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Morgan Memorial Day Nursery.

IMPORT DUTY REVENUE RISES IN BOSTON ZONE

Revenue of the United States Government obtained through assessment of tariff duty on imported merchandise that entered through the Massachusetts Customs District, which is mainly the port of Boston, during the first nine months of the current calendar year, increased by nearly $3,350,000 over the similar period a year ago, according to figures made public today by Willfred W. Lufkin, collector at this port. The cost to the Government of collecting duties in this district is about 2 cents per dollar.

Duties collected during the nine months ending with September amounted to $40,462,553.78, against $37,115,806.53 for the similar period of 1925. In September alone, duties collected were $4,562,445.23 compared with $4,474,545.88 for that month last year. Merchandise imported via this district in the first nine months of the year was valued at $245,092,245, contrasted with $246,091,336 for the similar period a year ago. The figures for September just ended were $16,967,106, against $18,566,041 in September of 1925.

SCHOOLMEN'S GROUP TO ASK SALARY RISE

Members of the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association will petition the school committee for increases in salary, it was decided by a vote taken at the monthly meeting of the club last night. Failure of school salaries to keep pace with the increased costs of living in the last 25 years was given as the reason for the petition.

"Teaching as a profession for men has rapidly lost its economic value in this city since 1900," said Thomas Winston, president of the association. "The cost of living has more than doubled in that time while school salaries have been advanced only per cent and high school salaries only 17 per cent. It cannot be expected that these positions will continue to attract the caliber of men teachers needed in the schools."

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Rug Dept.—3rd Floor

LEADER OF LABOR IN MEXICO PICTURES WORKERS' CONDITION

American Observers Are Told Miners Get "One-Third of Wages in United States"—Federation Grows From 40,000 to 1,500,000 in Seven Years

The following is the eleventh of a series of articles based on the observations of the Good Will Mission, composed of 32 writers, educators, and clergymen, which recently visited Mexico. Mr. Taylor, who headed that mission, is secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

By ALVA W. TAYLOR

Ricardo Trevino is the successor of Luis Morones as the guiding hand of the Crom, the Mexican Federation of Labor. He is a youthful-looking man, with a smiling, benevolent type of countenance which betokens kindliness. He was a mine carpenter, until a few years ago, when Labor began to organize.

He began his interview with us by giving the description of labor in the mines, where, he said, "the men receive about one-third the wages they do in the mines of the United States." He added that the hours are much longer and the work both more difficult and more dangerous. He stated categorically that more than one-half of the men working in the mines are injured each year, and quoted statistics from the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor to prove it. He himself was injured six times while working in the mines.

The lot of common labor in the oil fields he described as being worse even than that of the miners, because of the heat in the low, tropical regions where oil is found and because of the great amount of oil waste that overspreads the ground. These workers "do not have houses to live in but only huts or just coverings. The companies will tell you that they have hospitals, ice plants, etc., but if you will go down there you will find that they are for the managers and the more skilled workmen, and that the places where the ordinary laborers eat their food are without ventilation and unsanitary and that the food is very bad. These companies run their places like feudal barons and then make great outcries when we seek to protect these workers."

History of Labor Organization

Dr. J. H. Rettinger, a Polish scholar in Mexico, gave us the following as facts substantiated by historical researches regarding the condition of labor and the progress of labor organizations in Mexico: He said that before the revolution a laborer worked from 12 to 14 hours a day at a wage of from 10 to 20 cents; that his children were given no education and that "there was no group or union or association to whom he could appeal for protection."

He said that the difference in race between the Indian who did the work and the white man, whether of Spanish or other blood, helped, through race prejudice, to "keep labor like the serf of the middle ages. He was not admitted to the same community as white men and at times the Spanish authorities even denied officially the existence of any brotherhood between native Indians and Spaniards."

The first attempt at organization was made in 1888 by a Mexican by the name of Idar, who had spent some years in the United States. He tried to organize a lodge of railroad men, but it was very short-lived. The second effort at organization was made in some of the textile mills in 1898, but federal troops took action against it and after a severe struggle broke it up. The wage at that time for 12 hours' work was 25 cents, American.

When the revolution broke in 1910 and 1911, further attempts were made to organize labor, but in 1913 President Huerta opposed them successfully. When Carranza became President, General Obregon succeeded in organizing some groups at Queretaro and a few other places. In 1914 Luis Morones, with the help of others, started the Crom. It was influential in formulating the Constitution of 1917, which gave labor the right to organize and offered governmental support to industrial reform. In the past seven years, its membership has increased from 40,000 to 1,500,000.

Calles Made President

"It is today," said Dr. Rettinger, "probably the most important power of its kind in Mexico." It was labor that made Plutarco Calles President. Out of 1,300,000 he received, Dr. Rettinger estimates that 1,000,000 were labor votes. The railroad unions are the only labor organizations of note that are not affiliated with the Crom. They have perhaps 20,000 members and last December 11,000 of them associated themselves with the Crom. The Roman Catholic Church "attempted to organize labor among its members in 1922 as a political-social movement. The Crom has not molested them and I don't think the total membership was ever more than 25,000."

The various unions affiliated to make up the Crom are not always craft organizations. In many places there are not enough men of any one craft to make a union, so all labor is organized together. They take a very marked part in politics and while the Labor Party is a separate organization, its leaders are Crom leaders, though many of the Crom leaders take no special part in politics. They are solidly behind the Calles Government, as a manifesto just received proves.

This manifesto asks: "First, is the church to be permitted to become a power capable of successfully opposing the state? and second, is the church to oppose the demands of modern democracy and industrial progress? The Mexican Federation of Labor answers both of these questions emphatically in the negative and has pledged its full support to the Calles Government in its determination to have the Constitution of the Republic obeyed."

In this document is revealed Labor's reason for opposing the church. "Although church and state in Mexico have been separated since 1857, the church has never ceased to be a very real factor to be reckoned with in politics." It is recounted that the Roman Catholic hierarchy supported Porfirio Diaz against Francisco Madero and then, failing to win favor with President Madero, supported V. Huerta, his assassin and supplanter. This is their answer to the hierarchy's contention that though it opposed the revolutions of Hidalgo, Morelos and Juarez, it has taken no part in politics for the last 50 years.

Crom Is Nonsectarian

This labor manifesto declares that while the Crom is nonsectarian and "does not intrude in matters of faith," that neither will it allow "sectarian groups to interfere in matters of politics" without vigorous protest. It declares that "not only in Mexico, but throughout Latin America the church has antagonized trade unions that did not declare themselves Roman Catholic and exclude members of other religious persuasions," and recites that recently, in Nicaragua, the Bishop of Granada "issued a pastoral letter anathematizing all trade unions in that country" because they would not ally themselves with the Roman Catholic trade-union movement.

One of the largest employers in Mexico told us that while he objected strongly to the labor legislation of the Government and to many of the methods used by the organizations, he regarded the close affiliation between the Calles Administration and the leaders of labor as a stabilizing influence. He charged that the Government was not consistent in that it did not apply these laws to its own employees, citing the fact that he could not discharge an employee without danger of having the labor court compel him to pay three months' wages, while directly across the street was a Government factory where a discharged workman could make no such appeal.

He also said that the law guaranteed his employees the right to strike, regardless of the cause, but that no such right was allowed in the Government's factory across the street. We took this charge to Señor Trevino and to Dr. Rettinger for comment. Their answers given to us in separate interviews, were that this was true only where the Government factory was engaged in making military supplies, but that in other Government employments all the laws applied just as to private employers.

Señor Trevino put the fundamental issue in regard to foreign capital in this way: "Mexico has little but natural resources and the men to work them. We are, therefore, very much interested that our national resources shall be protected from an exploiting capital, especially when that exploitation is not of our material resources only but of the people as well. Foreign capitalists must understand where the exploitation of the material resources terminates and where the exploitation of the Mexican people begins."

Reaction to Abuses

He said it was because foreign capital abused Mexican labor in making profits, which it usually withdrew from the country, that Article 133 was put in the Constitution of 1917 and labor laws enacted guarding the rights of the working man so closely. The 12-hour day resulted in an eight-hour law and the overworking of women and children brought about laws prohibiting night work and long hours, while the poverty wage and the denial of all rights of collective bargaining resulted in laws guaranteeing the right to strike and setting up the labor court to which a wage earner may appeal when he feels injustice has been done.

Doubtless it is inevitable when strong labor organizations and the Government in power greatly favor one another that the cases brought before the court are not always cases of injustice, and that the decisions given sometimes have other elements in them than that of strict justice. But a large employer who recounted these possibilities and deplored them, felt also that there could not for long be gross injuries without an economic reaction that would injure both the Government and labor organizations; and that both were too wise and too eager to maintain their positions to permit such an impairment of their powers.

We were convinced that the charges of Bolshevist influence or of Communism, in either the Crom or the Government are totally false. Both realize how prejudicial it would be to either a square deal from the United States or to constructive programs for democracy and social amelioration, in Mexico, to allow Communistic influences to intrude themselves. It is a simple historical fact that extreme radical actions, whether among the agrarian or the industrial workers, have been dealt with summarily by the Government, and the Crom has purged itself thoroughly of all Communistic elements.

I was in the City of Mexico two years ago and heard Luis Morones make his first public address after an attempt had been made to assassinate him. He made a vitriolic denunciation of all radical and Communist elements in the Crom. A group of those he was denouncing sat just behind me in the audience and hissed him, which seemed only to add to the fearlessness of his denunciation. Whatever we may think of the labor laws in Mexico, an impartial student must admit that through labor organizations and the favor of the Obregon-Calles régime, a new day has dawned for the long-dispossessed and toiling masses of that land.

LIBRARY HONORS WON BY TORONTO

Gets Convention for 1927 and New President, George H. Locke

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9 (Special)—George Herbert Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library and one-time lecturer on the history of education at Harvard University and Radcliffe College, is the new president of the American Library Association. He was chosen without opposition at the closing session of the forty-eighth meeting of the association, here.

Mr. Locke succeeds Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, who has been president of the association for the past year. Joseph Lewis Wheeler, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, was elected first vice-president, and Anne Morton Mulheron of Portland, Ore., second vice-president. Edward David Tweedell, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was chosen treasurer.

The Executive Committee

The executive committee for the next year will consist of Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library; Elva S. Smith, Carnegie Library School; Nina C. Brotherton, Carnegie Institute; Clarence Brown Lester, Wisconsin Library Commission; Henry Ormal Severance, University of Missouri; Edward Francis Stevens, Pratt Institute, and William Frederick Yust, Rochester Public Library.

Next year's convention of the association will be held in Toronto.

"Biography, history, and travel are now more widely read than fiction by Canadians," the new president said in an interview. "The romantic lives of our modern successful men have aroused curiosity as to how it all came about.

"People nowadays would rather read the real stories than fictional romances, and whenever there is an interest in biography there always follows an interest in history, for to understand the life of a man one must know something of the social and political conditions of the day in which he lived.

"The various expeditions by air, land, and sea of the past year and the resultant newspaper publicity have whetted the appetite of the stay-at-home for more detail of the hazardous and exciting ventures, so travel books are greatly in demand."

"Every Man's University"

Mr. Belden, retiring president of the association, referred to the public library as "every man's university." He declared that it was the task of the American Library Association to bring the libraries and the public together in an educational relation.

"The growth of library patronage will ultimately build a demand for a universal world-wide book service. We should consider the probability that before the end of another 50 years we shall see the compilation of a world catalogue of all existing books with their locations. This would probably contain only about 10,000,000 titles, of which the union catalogue of the library of Congress already has 3,000,000."

He said he looked for great activity on the part of libraries in the collection of phonograph records and educational and historical films, and predicted a noteworthy development of libraries remote from great cities.

International Touch

Library extension as a means of stimulating education throughout the world was one of the paramount considerations of the meeting. That library extension service has not reached the proportions in foreign countries that it has in the United States was evidenced by the testimony of foreign delegates to the convention.

"Library extension work is altogether unknown in Belgium," Miss Rachael Sedeyn, librarian of the University Library, Brussels, declared, "although we are anxiously looking forward to the day when we will be able to inaugurate such a service. The fact that there are no public libraries in Belgium in the sense that there are in America, all of the libraries being owned or controlled by political parties, makes it difficult to get such a service under way.

"We are hoping, however, that as soon as the present reorganization of the University Library is completed we will be able to undertake extension work.

"I believe that the first step in this direction, not only in my own country, but in any country which has not undertaken extension work, is to open the university libraries to all and not to confine its use to students."

Madame Haffkin-Hamberger, librarian All-Union Lenine Memorial Library, Moscow, said:

"Library extension work in the Soviet Union is emphasized. It is an extremely important part of the educational system and is playing an important rôle in the development of that system. Illiteracy has declined steadily since the adoption of extension service. Study clubs, for adults, co-operation between the libraries and the vocational schools and workers' colleges are all a part of the movement. In the rural districts, 'reading clubs' have been organized for the benefit of the peasants. Motion pictures are used in many instances to create a desire for knowledge on the part of the individual. Story telling and the dramatization of newspaper articles have also brought many new readers to the library."

Other important foreign delegates who attended the meeting and contributed to the discussions were S. A. Pitt, of Glasgow; Mary Elizabeth Wood, of Boone University Library, China, and the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C. M. G.

PRISONS OFFER LITERACY FIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

people said he acted more as if he had been to college than to prison. But wasn't that better than for him to come out hanging his head?

"Think of what thousands of these people pouring out of the prisons inspired with this crusade can do to spread literacy and to support the school. Education needs all the friends it can get, whether these friends are made in prison or elsewhere."

"This is one definite piece of work which can certainly be accomplished. Any prison board that would set a time to aid literacy in its institution could do it because attendance on classes can be made compulsory." County jails, also offer a fruitful field, she pointed out, saying:

"Splendid work has been done in the county jails in some of the central states. In a number of the southern states the jailors are always on the outlook for illiterate prisoners. In Ohio, clubwomen have promoted work in the jails."

Literacy Campaign

"If prison authorities set about increasing literacy, this should have a stimulating effect upon states, for it would hardly be fair, if prisoners are to have the advantage of education, that law-abiding illiterates should be left out."

Outstanding needs for the improvement of prison education as carried on today were outlined by Mrs. Stewart as follows:

"Educational work in penal institutions should begin with the illiterates, not as is often the case now with those already able to read and write.

"Work should be offered throughout the year, not for a period of from three to five months as is frequently done. This would make it possible to give more training to more men and women than is now possible, and avoid long periods of idleness. In prisons which lack accommodations for large classes, this would allow shifts.

"There should be a trained superintendent employed, regularly on the job, as in Kentucky and Virginia and the first step is to prepare a thorough system of elementary education and perfect pupils in this, then offer vocational education.

"Books, instead of being cast-off texts, contributed, should be especially written and embody a well-planned course of moral instruction fo. adults. That is the least they should have, and every illiterate prisoner should have it."

National Survey

Mrs. Stewart, who crusades with card indexes and statistics as well as stirring words, is gathering this information in order to plan a more effective campaign for literacy in the United States. She keeps a record of specific needs of every institution she visits with a view to giving assistance along these lines.

Because prison officials are universally in favor of the work, she has met with no opposition and believes prison authorities need only be awakened to the possibilities in order to bring about this needed reform on a nation-wide scale.

Few College Graduates Found in Penitentiaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The number of college men in prison in the United States is very small, according to an inquiry made of wardens of state and federal penitentiaries. The survey disproves a more or less popular belief in some quarters that college men caught in the toils of the law form a considerable portion of the prison population.

The number of college graduates in the state prisons heard from was less than 1 per cent of their total population. They totaled 277 in 31 prisons, with an aggregate enrollment of inmates of 28,818. Six state prisons reported no college graduates at all.

The percentage of men who had spent some time in college, but had not graduated, ran a little over 1.3 per cent in the state prisons, supplying figures on this particular. Four per cent of the men in the state prisons heard from said they were high school graduates. There were 1162 of these found in 27 prisons, with a total of 27,062 inmates.

Vastly fewer college women are in prison than men, small as the representation of the latter is. Sixteen state penal institutions for women reported two college graduates out of a total of 2516 women, 11 who claimed to have spent some time in college, and 46 high school graduates.

CIVIC SYMPHONY PLANS REHEARSAL

Boston Teachers Invited to Enter Talented Pupils

The first rehearsal of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra will take place Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1926, at 7:45 p. m., in the hall of the Memorial High School on Townsend Street, Roxbury. Rehearsals are held regularly on Wednesday evenings at 7:45.

The object of the organization is to give the musical talent of the city of Boston the opportunity of obtaining the practice of playing in an ensemble and to make the acquaintance of the highest type of orchestral music. Teachers of orchestral instruments and music settlements are urged to send their talented pupils to this organization, as the training received is a valuable asset toward true musicianship

Applicants will be admitted to rehearsals and concerts upon payment of $2 as a membership fee, this fee being necessary to defray the expenses of the organization. Players of violas, cellos, basses, tympani and percussion instruments may use those instruments that are provided for the purpose at the Memorial High School. Joseph F. Wagner, assistant director of music in the Boston public schools, will conduct the rehearsals and concerts gratuitously.

Directors of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, are: Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of public schools, chairman; Mrs. William A. Fisher of the Civic Music Association, Inc.; Warren Storey Smith, musical critic; Frederick S. Converse of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.

WAPITI INCREASE IN RESERVES

JASPER, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The protection of the nearly exterminated wapiti in the game reserves at Jasper and Banff National Parks has resulted in a great increase in the herd. Several years ago 300 wapiti were placed in the parks at Banff and Jasper and today these herds have increased to 1500 animals. Elk Island park and Wainwright Buffalo Park, two other game sanctuaries in Alberta, also contain small herds of these animals.

SALES CLUB TO HEAR OF 'RETURNED GOODS'

Retail Heads to Study Problem at Meeting

Helpful ideas, based on constructive observations of leading sales managers who have had wide experience regarding the problem of "returned goods" in the field of merchandising, will be presented at the open luncheon meeting of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 15, at 12:30 p. m., in the chamber building.

The subject of the meeting will be "Returned Goods," which is of such vital importance to merchants that a careful study of the problem was made under auspices of the retail trade board of the chamber, some time ago, and subsequently a drive launched among the big Boston retail stores to eliminate as much of the practice as possible.

George J. Martin of the Martin Manufacturing Company, and Charles P. Garvin of the F. S. Webster Company, will be the leaders of the discussion. The topic is of special interest to the members of the club, as it is a universal problem with the type of executive that makes up the membership of the club.

In the survey taken by the retail trade board it was found that the practice of returning goods once bought cost Boston stores thousands of dollars a year, which of course, is added to overhead expense and ultimately to the retail price of all goods sold.

MEMBERS OF LEGION OFF TO CONVENTION

Between 500 and 600 From Massachusetts to Attend

From 500 to 600 members of the American Legion in this State will attend the national convention at Philadelphia which will begin Monday and continue until Friday. About 215 of the delegation are leaving today on the Merchants and Miners steamer Ontario, and about 100 are going by the Fall River line and leaving tomorrow.

There will also be a group, chiefly from Cape Cod points, going over the road in chartered busses, and a large number are traveling by private automobile. The Massachusetts delegation will make its headquarters at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

William McGinnis, state commander, said that the delegation is pledged to support Francis J. Good, former commander, as national commander.

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER · THE · EAVES · OF GREATER · BOSTON · BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

Palissy and Thorwaldsen, the subjects of today's little biographies and whose names are to be found on the walls of the Boston Public Library, were sculptors of note in Europe a few hundred years ago. The former was born in France about 1506 and the latter in Denmark in November, 1770. Of the two, Thorwaldsen had a less interrupted art career than his predecessor, who was imprisoned for certain religious beliefs.

PALISSY (Fr. pron. pa' le' se'), Bernard, passed a great many years experimenting on the art of enameling stoneware or pottery which brought him marked success in 1555. Ten years later the King, having heard of his skilled craftsmanship, invited the sculptor to Paris and set him up at the Tuileries in a luxurious suite.

"Rustiques figulines," as his ware was called, was ornamented with accurately colored figures of animals, for Palissy was a great lover of nature and the beautiful creatures of the forest. He was distinguished no less for his virtue than for his talents, it is said. Before being imprisoned in the Bastille for conflicting religious ideas, Palissy wrote a "Treatise on the Origin of Fountains, and on the Nature of Metals, Salts, Stones," etc., which was looked upon as an authoritative document during his period.

THORWALDSEN (tor' wald-sen or tor'wal sen), Albert Bertel, passed the greater part of his time at Rome, where his reputation rapidly attained the highest point. A colossal statue of Jason won him his first commission from Thomas Hope, a wealthy English amateur, who ordered a copy in marble for 800 zechins. The piece also received the admiration of Canova, the Italian critic.

Other works by Thorwaldsen were the "Triumphal March of Alexander," executed for the Emperor Napoleon, and the bas-relief of "Night" and "Day," and of "Priam and Achilles." He visited Denmark in 1819, made a tour through Germany, and while at Warsaw executed a portrait bust of Alexander of Russia, also the monuments of Copernicus and Prince Poniatowski.

Thorwaldsen designed the image of a lion near Lucerne, Switzerland, to commemorate the heroic fidelity of the Swiss guards who fell Aug. 10, 1792. Among his other works are "Christ and the Twelve Apostles," a statue of Schiller, and a colossal statue of Hercules.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER TO LECTURE AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9 (Special)—Yale University announced today that the Terry lectures for 1926-27, to be given by Prof. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, on Oct. 13, 14 and 15, will be held in Sprague Memorial Hall each evening at 8:15 o'clock. These lectures will be repeated in Bridgeport at the United Congregational Church on Oct. 17, 18, and 19, at 7:45 p. m.

Professor Millikan, who was formerly professor of physics at the University of Chicago, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1923 for isolating and measuring the electron. He has also been awarded the Comstock Prize for researches in electricity, the Edison Medal, and the Hughes Medal from the Royal Society of Great Britain.

"HOUSE OF WORLD FRIENDSHIP"

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. (Special Correspondence) — Prof. C. H. Mercer of Dalhousie University, Halifax, speaking here on the League of Nations referred to it as a house of world friendship. It was a lighthouse and a searchlight which threw light on all international problems, forming at the same time a center of idealism. He thought that one of the most important functions of the League was its work as a parliament of labor, dealing with the great labor problems of the world, because economic issues have so much to do with the causes of war.

BIG ONTARIO LUMBER DEAL

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—It is reported that sale of about 1500 square miles of hardwood to the Ontario Hardwoods Limited, is about to be completed by the Lands and Forest Department of the Ontario Government. The agreement between the company and the Government as originally drawn up, provides that the company is to spend $1,000,000 on plant construction and employ a minimum of 1000 hands, as well as pay the Government a royalty on wood cut. Their operations will necessitate the cutting of about 25,000,000 feet of wood annually. The wood is located on the north shore of Lake Huron, in the Soo-Bruce Mines-Thessalon district.

What They are Saying.

WILL ROGERS: "We spent last night tellings yarns. About 8 o'clock the President began to yawn, and at 10 o'clock he fell asleep on me."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "I like to dispense with the kind of service that it is necessary for me to have at the White House."

LORD DEWAR: "Pack your humor into as few words as possible!"

J. B. PRIESTLY: "Allied to brutal monopolists, though less crude in their sins, are those unnumbered persons who regard conversation as a mere barter of attention."

CHARLES B. FLEMING: "Wit is wisdom at play and at times cuts deeply; but humor is a shock absorber and a panacea."

HENRY B. JONES: "Humor is the ability to obtain smiles, chuckles, chortles, grins, silent mirth, giggles, or laughs from our seeming calamities,—the government of nations, relatives, taxes, doctrines and modern male clothing."

SEAN O'CASEY: "I think a dinner jacket and a hard shirt are among the funniest things in the world."

CHARLES H. ENGLISH: "If the strip artist could be persuaded to eliminate the trash and put in sound ideas, he could be a moral factor."

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND: "It is a great advantage for a young man to be temperamentally an optimist."

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NEW YORK FARE RISE FAVORED

State Trade Chamber Says Transit Deficit Should Not Burden Taxpayers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, by unanimous vote just taken, urges that an adequate fare be established to enable the transit lines of New York City to operate at a profit rather than making up the deficit by taxation. It also recommended that the operation of the subway now under construction be placed in the hands of private operators under municipal control.

A further resolution called upon the Board of Transportation to make promptly an official declaration of its policy for the future equipment and operation of the new subway system in order that the section between Greenwich Avenue and Washington Heights be placed in operation at the earliest possible date.

Report Follows Survey

The action was based on a report made by the committees on taxation and public service in the metropolitan district following a survey of the transit situation and which it urged be adopted by the chamber. The report declared against municipal operation of the subways and elevated roads and recommended unified operation in so far as practicable.

The report called attention to the $324,000,000 which the city has invested in its subways, these being leased to the transit lines for operation, and on which no income is received except on the $58,000,000 invested in the original subway under the original contract.

Investment of $1,00,000,000

A further program of $750,000,000 expenditures by 1931 is projected, thus making an investment of $1,000,000,000 upon which no dividends are received and the carrying charges on which must be borne by taxpayers. This, in turn, is passed on in higher rents to tenants of houses and offices.

The sum to be invested will absorb all the debt-carrying capacity of the city and the interest and amortization charges will make serious inroads into the city's annual income, the State Chamber of Commerce asserts. This emergency cannot be met by increasing the tax rate or by raising assessments, it adds, legal restrictions as well as sound fundamentals of taxation prohibiting it.

The report then turns to the political issues which have been raised by the 5-cent fare. Because of this, fares have never been raised in New York above the pre-war levels, unlike the situation in other cities.

Edinburgh, Scot.
Special Correspondence

IN A crowded street, at a busy hour, a lady could be seen making her way as best she could through the traffic, closely followed by a sturdy Aberdeen terrier, which trotted anxiously at her heels.

Having reached an exceptionally busy crossing the woman succeeded with some difficulty in gaining the other side, little doubting that her wise companion had followed. On looking round she was much concerned to find he had failed to do so.

A passer-by noticed, before she had realized it herself, that in her haste she had dropped her leather handbag and this her faithful attendant, regardless of motorcars and other traffic, was endeavoring to retrieve. So earnestly was he engaged in his self-imposed task and so indifferent to the risk he ran, that he took no heed of the wheels of heavy cars which threatened him, but he finally rescued the bag and returned it proudly.

New York
Special Correspondence

A PASSENGER on a New York Central suburban train, coming into the city, was absorbed in his favorite paper with his commutation ticket held loosely in his hand awaiting the conductor, when a gust of wind blew it out of the window.

The passenger hastened to find the conductor and explained the occurrence to him. The latter dropped a message at the next station, it was relayed back to the point where the ticket commenced its own independent tour, and there was turned over to the section foreman in charge of that part of the track. The latter instructed his men to look for it during their work that day.

When the commuter boarded his train that night, the same conductor, who was running it, came to him, handed him the ticket and said, humorously but with a touch of pride, "This is the way we do things on the Central."

Movement on Foot to Reclaim Waste Marshes About New York

New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation Join Business Men and Engineers in Seeking Concrete Plan of Saving 40,000 Acres

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—What is perhaps the biggest reclamation project ever undertaken in the East is now being studied by engineers and business men in New York and New Jersey in connection with the Hackensack meadows, the Passaic River meadows and other marshlands adjacent to New York City.

Every traveler entering New York from the west has passed through at least a portion of this low-lying land. It is now proposed to reclaim it and to make it available for business, manufacture, agriculture and home builders.

Discuss Methods of Financing

Methods for financing the development of these marshlands will be studied by the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation, when an expected appropriation from the state Legislature is forthcoming for this purpose next winter, said J. Spencer Smith, president of the board.

The board is holding a series of hearings in Jersey City on the subject of reclaiming these areas. Plans for the unification of the interested agencies, such as private owners and municipal, county, state and federal authorities, in effecting the improvement of these lands are meanwhile being discussed. The board, made a statutory body at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, has been making a preliminary survey, but has received no appropriation for this work, said Mr. Smith, who spoke of their possibilities after draining and filling, saying that they offered splendid areas for parks and exceptional advantages for industry and attractive home sites.

Co-operating with the board in its initial survey, Harold M. Lewis, executive engineer of the regional plan for New York and its environs, discussing the proposal, stressed the agricultural possibilities of the northern part of Hackensack Meadows. In the southern part, he said, industry would probably be concentrated because of the railway and water facilities, but in the northern part of the meadows are many tracts of land which might be profitably used for agriculture.

Land Under Water at High Tide

"Whole stretches of this land, now unusued because at high tide they are under water, are available for farm cultivation," Mr. Lewis said "They would be suitable for intensive truck gardening and, being convenient to markets, would, in my opinion, well repay the amount spent in reclaiming them.

"The marshlands of New Jersey, as a whole, cannot afford to be overlooked much longer. Talk of reclaiming them extends many years back. Reports to the State authorities were made as long ago as in 1896 regarding what needed to be done. But it has been considered too big a proposition to undertake. The demand and the financial backing has not been sufficient.

"But the demand is growing. The lands are needed, and along the edges of the meadows a considerable amount of reclaiming has already been done by private interests. But to get the best results the reclaiming project should be undertaken in one effort and not in piecemeal improvements. The reclaiming, no doubt, will go on and if, by uniting the major owners, enough financial backing is forthcoming to start the project, it will be carried on."

Has Extent of 40,000 Acres

The board has estimated the total area of the marshlands as 40,000 acres. It extends from Jersey City to Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy, embracing Hudson, Essex, Bergen and Passaic counties, and including Overpeck and Hackensack Meadows, Passaic River and Newark Bay Meadows.

Mr. Smith pointed out the work will require a real engineering survey, the expenditure of many millions of dollars and a long period of work before the reclaiming could be accomplished. "Sentiment," he said, "seems to be strongly in favor of developing these lands and moral cooperation is frequently offered, but the financing has always been uncertain because people feel no certainty about the results.

"The State has asked us to make a survey, but has granted no appropriation with which to make the survey. However, when our report comes before the State Legislature, at its coming session, we do not expect any difficulty in getting an appropriation of some sort. It may be $25,000, or it may be $50,000. The greater the amount, the more extensive will be our next survey."

BARGE CANAL WINS GOV. SMITH'S FAVOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, came out in favor of the New York State Barge Canal at a dinner in connection with the celebration commemorating 100 years of the Erie Canal. Reversing his stand as taken more than a year ago, when he sent a message to the Legislature criticizing the barge canal and urging a ship canal in its place, the Governor denied that he wanted the waterway scrapped.

While the Governor had never definitely urged that the canal be discontinued, he approved a report by Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, superintendent of Public Works, in which severe criticism of it was made. The Governor said at the time, as a result of the report made to him: "From these figures, it is evident that it would have been cheaper for the State if all the freight on the Canal had been put on railroad cars and the State had paid the bill."

Pocket Sundials—In order that those who lived around 1400 A. D. might record the sunny hours, pocket sundials, equipped with a small compass, made their appearance.

PROTESTS FILING OF DRY PETITION

Republican Chairman Says Cristman Title Infringes Party's Designation

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9 (Special)—George K. Morris, Republican state chairman, of New York, has filed a protest of the receipt and filing of the petition nominating Franklin W. Cristman for the United States Senate against Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., asserting that the use of the party designation, "Independent Republican" in the petition "is an infringement upon and a wrongful use of the name of the Republican Party."

The protest is an attempt, it was declared, to compel the supporters of the dry candidate to abandon any reference to the Republican Party or contention of affiliation with it when their candidate's name appears upon the ballot.

Petition Signed by 59,635

Under the New York election law any party whose name contains more than 15 letters must be abbreviated on the ballot to not more than 15. This would necessitate the appearance of Mr. Cristman's name under the heading "Ind. Republican." This, it was contended, would confuse voters into believing that Mr. Cristman is the regular Republican Party organization candidate.

The petition nominating Mr. Cristman was filed Tuesday night, the last day for filing independent petitions, and contained the names of 59,635 persons, five times as many as the election law requires.

Some doubt was expressed in unofficial circles whether it would be legal to amend the petition now without a court order. No comment was available from the Secretary of State's office.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Commenting on the action of the Republican state chairman in filing protest against the use of the name "Independent Republican" in the Cristman petitions, the Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Mr. Cristman's manager in this city, declared that the regular Republicans had violated a gentleman's agreement by such protest.

Says He Had Promise

"We had word direct from the Republican headquarters that the party would make no objection to our use of the name 'Independent Republican,' provided we used it to designate merely a candidate for Senator and did not put up a gubernatorial candidate," Mr. Nicholson told a Monitor reporter. "This word was received as a distinct promise, and I can only say that it came to us from high party officials."

Mr. Nicholson said that three lawyers were consulted before the party name was adopted and that these men declared severally that its use would be no violation of the law. A law which might have prevented the use of the name was repealed about three years ago, Mr. Nicholson said.

UNITED STATES MAY BUILD GARDEN CITY

Letchworth Founder Negotiating With Americans

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 9—"A new garden city for the United States that will astonish the world is by no means improbable," said Ebenezer Howard, founder of Letchworth, England's first complete town, where industries have been decentralized and the inhabitants live and work in pleasant surroundings in the open country.

Mr. Howard started Welwyn, England's second garden city, which now has 5000 population, by buying land at an auction sale in 1919.

Mr. Howard informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he has been in correspondence with a number of prominent Americans who are desirous of developing a similar experiment, probably in New York State. He does not consider that the existing so-called garden cities in America comply with the necessary conditions, although he praises highly the arrangement of certain estates. He understands that there are ample means available for the American project.

In England, the growth of Welwyn has been comparatively slow and could not have been accomplished if some £400,000 had not been available out of public funds.

Mr. Howard said that in the United States it is hoped to avoid the mistakes made in developing British garden cities.

BELGIUM TO HOLD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9—The sexennial municipal council elections are to be held tomorrow throughout Belgium, under the proportional representation system. The King nominates the burgomasters and the councils elect sheriffs. Widows and mothers of soldiers who fell during the war alone are among the women who have the right to vote. It is expected that 62 per cent of the total population of 4,845,000 will go to the polls.

The elections are expected to have an immediate effect on the political parties. The Communists enter the contest for the first time, and the Socialists campaign has been directed against them. Apart from the three leading parties, the Roman Catholics, Liberals and Socialists, as many as five others are represented in the large towns.

CHILE WILL PERMIT FLIGHT

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chilean Foreign Ministry has granted permission to the United States Army aviators to fly over Chilean territory in the projected Pan-American flight, to be carried out for the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics. All the other countries over whose territory the aviators intend to fly in their 18,000-mile trip around South America have already consented.

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RADIO

WAVE TRAP IS DISCUSSED AS AID TO RADIO

Easy to Operate and Is an Improvement on Many Sets If Properly Installed

Don C. Wallace has written this article on wave traps for The Christian Science Monitor Radio Department. Many home-built receivers, even some factory-made sets, which seem to lack proper selectivity, should be improved by the use of a good wave trap.

A wave trap is simple to operate, once it is installed properly. Generally speaking, a wave trap works better when placed at a distance of four or five feet from the receiving set. If it is placed too close to the receiving set it acts as an inductor for the trap currents, throwing them back into the receiving set and so diverting the purpose of the wave trap. The placing of the wave trap four or five feet from the receiving set does away with this possibility.

A good safe rule to follow is to place the wave trap at such distance from the receiving set that when one is seated in front of the receiver, the wave trap can be operated and yet the arm be fully extended while operating it.

Generally speaking, we find the wave trap to be very effective when the following conditions exist: Suppose for example that a distant concert can be tuned in while a locals is going so that the distant station can be heard through the local, then a wave trap may be expected to eliminate the local, and after a slight adjustment of the receiving set, the distant station can be heard very clearly without any interference from the local. This means that when you are able to hear a certain concert in the distance while a local is radiocasting, and wish to eliminate the local, leaving the distant concert sweet and clear, a wave trap will do the work very nicely. A wave trap once set for a particular station, can be left alone for all time.

Most wave traps have a switch attached to them in order that they may be connected in and out of the circuit at will. This feature is very useful and saves the changing of the wave trap when it is not in use. In this way it may be left set all of the time for some particular station which causes the bulk of interference and then by simply throwing out the switch the wave trap is ready for instant service and not even a word of a distant talk need be missed.

The wave trap provides a very simple yet effective device for those who feel that with a little greater selectivity they would be able to enjoy distant concerts even while a local concert was going.

The above statements do not apply to stations which are within 10 kilocycles of the station which is to be eliminated. For example, if you are in the country and WCCO and WLW are radiocasting simultaneously, a wave trap will not segregate the two satisfactorily as a rule. Sometimes it will help, but we do not make any recommendations in this case.

WCCO is on 416 meters and WLW is on 422 meters; a difference of six meters as 400 meters is 10 kilocycles, and so we do not expect our wave trap to work so satisfactorily on these two stations as it would on others who are at a greater wavelength difference.

An easy way to make a wave trap is to purchase one of the so-called neutroformers, or air-core transformers as they are sometimes called. By connecting the usual 23-plate condenser across the larger of the two coils and by connecting the smaller of the two coils (the one with the fewest number of turns) in series with the antenna lead, a very satisfactory wave trap can be constructed. A switch may be used to short the turns of the smaller coil (the one in series with the antenna), and this switch used as explained above.

A wave trap, however well designed, cannot be regarded as a "cure-all" for interference; but, properly used, it often adds just that element of selectivity that makes for enjoyable reception. It is a useful addition to any set, no matter how broad or selective the set may be.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 9
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (428 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—Talk. 4:50—News. 6—The Smilers conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, "Doc" Eisenbourg and his Sinfoniana. 7:30—News. 7:35—Weather. 8—Lamell entertainers. 9:20—Quartet of Bellville Industrial School of Portsmouth, Va.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Talk. 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 6:30—Dinner music. 7—Markets. 7:05—Capitol Theater orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra through the courtesy of W. S. Quinby. 10:15—Brunswick orchestra. 10:45—Weather.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8—Bancroft orchestra. 8:30—Program. 10—Daily news bulletin.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music from Syracuse. 7:30—Shea's Buffalo hour, musical program. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:30—Dance program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Moe Blumenthal's trio. 6:25—News. 6:30—Studio program. 7—Moe Blumenthal's trio. 7:30—Bible study. 10—Weather. 11—News.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:50—Fire prevention talk by Alfred Fleming. 7—Music. 7:30—Musical program. 8—"Bearcats'" orchestra. 9—Musical comedy hits by the WEAF musical comedy troupe. 10—Ben Bernie's orchestra. 11—Rolfe's orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Commodore concert orchestra. 7:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 9:30—Jack Denny's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his string ensemble. 9—Broadway Merchants' Association. 9:30—Tommy Christian's orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—McAlpin entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Uncle Geebee. 6:30—Prince Piotti, tenor. 6:45—Louise Rice, "The Handwriting on the Wall." 7—Henry Marshall and his entertainers. 7:15—Baseball scores and news items. 7:25—Ora Lee and Helen Wood, personality duets. 7:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 9—Richmond Hill hour, auspices Richmond Hill Post, American Legion. 10—Westell Gordon, lyric tenor and composer. 10:15—WGBS string trio. 10:30—Arrowhead dance orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital direct from Germantown Theater.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

7:35 p. m.—Max J. Hamer, tenor. 8—Sylvia Kramer, concert pianist. 8:30—The Kelly Trio, Irish music. 9—Songs. 9:30—Instrumental program.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble. 7:30—Chateau Buttusi orchestra. 8—"Radio's Amateur Ranks," Albert E. Sonn. 8:15—Vanderbilt orchestra. 8:35—News bulletin. 8:40—Vanderbilt orchestra. 9—Elizabeth Wood, contralto. 9:20—Clarence Williams Trio. 9:45—Baker and Keden, piano-saxophonists. 10—Irma Zacharius, violinist. 10:15—Baker and Kedan, piano-saxophonists. 10:30—Imperial ensemble.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes and baseball scores. 7:15—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—Ambassador dinner music. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Chelsea evening concert. 9:30—Traymore concert orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance orchestra, Nick Nichols, director.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Etzi Covato and the Flotilla Club orchestra. 7—Baseball scores; children's period. 8—Concert by the Westinghouse Employees Band: T. J. Vastine, director. 9:55—Time signals and weather report; baseball scores.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside trio.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Political talks by Republican and Democratic speakers. 7:30—Washington orchestra, Irving Boernstein directing. 8:30—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:30—Kitt hour of music. 11:15—Organ recital by Otto F. Bock.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn Hotel orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Whitey Kaufmann's orchestra from Nixon restaurant. 7—Program of dance music by Quaker City Collegians from Marlborough ballroom. 8—Transmission of program from first annual Pittsburgh radio show. 9—Program under direction Youngstown civic officials.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Baseball scores; Cleveland orchestra, Friederich Janssen, directing. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Hollenden orchestra, Carl Rupp directing. 9—Vaudeville program from studio; Ev Jones' Merrymakers and assisting entertainers.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Lagoona Gondoliers. 9—Program. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his Radio Jesters.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner hour concert by ensemble and Serenaders; miscellaneous bulletins; baseball scores. 10—Special popular musical program; dance orchestra. 9—Markowski Trio; dance music.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program by the Fort Garry orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Wesley Barlow's Nicolett orchestra. 8:15—Musical program. 9—Trio. 10—Weather report, closing markets and baseball scores. 10:05—Dance program, Wallie Erickson's Coliseum orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p. m.—Miscellaneous program. 9 to 11—Popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8 to 12—Studio, dance and theater programs.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra. 6—Music hour. 7—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—Congress carnival. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (590 Meters)

7 p. m.—Sunday school lesson. 9—Dance music. 9:45—News. 11—Dance program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Studio program. 9—Palmer Victorians. 11—"Settin' Up Hour."

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Organ concert. 6—Lullaby time. 7:15 to 12—National barn dance program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7 p. m.—Organ concert by Johanna Grosse. Part One: Favorite classics. Part Two: Popular request. 7—Meeting of the "Sekatary Hawkins Radio Club." 7:30—University of Cincinnati fraternity concert. 8—Henry Thies' Farmers.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 p. m.—Louisville Loons. 11—Popular program. 11:15—Swiss frolic.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert, news, weather and editorials. 7:30 to 9—Concert and announcements.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (285 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson Trio. 7:45—WSM bedtime story. 8—Popular and barn dance program (three hours).

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Atlanta hour of music. 10:45—Red Head Club.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Courtesy program. 8—Request program. 9—Drama. 9:30—Musical program. 10—Dance music.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (536 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—"Around the Town with WDAF." Markets, Ted Weem's orchestra; Cordsen Mac's orchestra; popular songsters.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 10
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (428 Meters)

10:55 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1 p. m.—Concert orchestra, direction Harold Sawyer. 7:05—News bulletins and weather report. 7:15—Evening service from Park Street Congregational Church.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

10:50 a. m.—Morning service from Old South Church, Copley Square. 1:45 p. m.—World Series game direct from Yankee Stadium, New York. 6—Talk on International Fishermen's Races by James D. Connelly. 6:15—"Hour of Hospitality." 7:20—Maj. Edward Bowes and his family. 9:15—"Radio Hour," Louise Hunter, soprano; Clarence Whitehill, baritone. 10:15 Rockingham Speedway races, Daniel S. Hickey.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical program under the direction of Boris Kreinin, assisted by Aidan Redmond, baritone. 8—Concert, presenting William Self, organist; Norman V. Moon, tenor; Florence Owen, contralto; Walter MacDonald, French horn. 9—Golden Rule Hour of the Near East Relief. 10—"Ensemble."

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

4 p. m.—Men's Conference from Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, New York. 7:20—Major Bowes and Company. 9:15—Radio Hour. 10:20—Daily news bulletin.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

8 a. m.—Children's hour. 10—Park Avenue Baptist Church service. 2:55 p. m.—St. George vesper service. 6:05—Park Avenue Baptist carillon. 7:30—Commodore concert orchestra. 9:15—Specialty hour.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Service of First Lutheran Church, Albany, N. Y. 3 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y. 4:30—Organ recital from Union College Chapel, Schenectady, N. Y., by Elmer Tidmarsh. 7:50—Service of First Lutheran Church, Albany, N. Y. 9—Program from WJZ. 10:15—Hour from New York City.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

2 p. m.—Interdenominational Church Services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 3—Young People's Conference with Dr. Daniel Poling. 4:30—Musical program. 6—Orchestra concert. 7:20—Special musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family." 9:15—"Radio Hour."

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

8 p. m.—WOR quartet. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Bamberger little symphony orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church services. 4 p. m.—Services from the National Cathedral. 7:30—Musical program from New York. 9:15—Radio Hour from New York. 10:15—Orchestra from WJZ.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

7:30 to 8:30 p. m.—WBAL Concert Orchestra, Gustav Klemm, conductor.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

11 a. m.—Services of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. 3:30 p. m.—Play by play reports of the World Series. 6:15—Baseball scores. 7:45—Services of Calvary Episcopal Church Pittsburgh. 9—Baseball scores.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Morning service direct from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. 7:45 p. m.—Evening service, direct from the Central Presbyterian Church. 9:15—Station WEAF radio hour.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church services. 3—Afternoon musicale. 6—Hollenden orchestra. 7—Stillman orchestra. 8—Church services. 9:15—Hour from New York. 10:15—Austin Wylie's orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church services from St. Paul's Cathedral. 3 p. m.—Detroit orchestra. 7:20—"Capitol Family," New York. 9:15—Hour of music.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

8 p. m.—Church services from Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

11 a. m.—Morning service from First Baptist Church.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (285 Meters)

10 a. m.—Chimes from Plymouth Congregational Church. 10:30—Service of the Plymouth Congregational Church. 7:30 p. m.—Service from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

11 a. m.—Services from First Unitarian Church, the Rev. Fred R. Griffin. 5 p. m.—Recital. 5:15—Undenominational Radio Church Service. 5:25—Talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 5:35—Recital continued. 5:45—Second talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 6:45—Clarence Seaman and his Pennsylvania Orchestra. 7:45—Concert orchestra under direction of Thomas Talge. 10—Al Zemsay and his orchestra.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church service. 7 p. m.—Church service. 9:30—Musical program.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Central Square Baptist Church. 1:30 p. m.—Radio Parish Church. 7:30—First Baptist Church.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Morning service, Chelsea Baptist Church; Dr. Thomas J. Cross, pastor. 2:15 p. m.—Short sacred recital by the Seaside trio. 2:45—Sermon. 7:50—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 9—An hour with the classics, Seaside ensemble: William S. Schwartz, director.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (246 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

3 p. m.—Popular program. 7:45—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Ill. 9—Special popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

12 to 1 a. m.—Pacific Coast program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

10 a. m.—Church services. 3:30 p. m.—Studio concert. 8:20—Classical program. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

12:30 p. m.—Organ concert. 1:45—Chapel services. 6—WLS Little Brown Church in the Vale, with WLS trio and Sol Heller, baritone.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 a. m.—Church service. 2 p. m.—Organ concert. 6:30—Services from First Presbyterian Church. 7:30—Orchestra and artists.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Service from the Walnut Hills Christian Church. 10—Classical program of vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 12—Specialty.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Choral evensong service from Christ Church Cathedral.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

5 p. m.—Sacred concert. 8—Wesley Memorial Church services.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

9:40 a. m.—Services. 8 p. m.—Evening church services. 11:15 to 1 a. m.—Radio feature.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (365 Meters)

3 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. 4—WDAF Sabbath vespers.

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 11
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

6 p. m.—News of the day. 6:20—Sport results. 8—Studio program. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF grand opera.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:40—Globe radiocast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:20—Musicale. 8—Book talk. 8:15—Varsity entertainers. 8:30—Musicale. 9—From New York, "Gypsies."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Jackson's orchestra. 7—Market report. 7:05—Organ recital by Ren Dogenais. 7:30—Capitol Theater orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8—Musical program. 9—Aleppo Drum Corps or Shriners' Band 9:30—Musical program. 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Talk. 8—Department hour. 9—Polyphonians. 11—News and organ recital.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (454 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Twilight Scouts. 8—Program of music. 8:30—WTAG Entertainers. 10—Daily news bulletin.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—Troy Ladies' Quartet. 8:45—Educational talk. 9:30—Introducing Troy Radio Association. 11—Students' Transcontinental program, Symphony Orchestra. 12—Campus Serenaders.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 p. m.—Midtown Orchestra. 6—Dinner music. 7—Warren Scofield, baritone. 7:15—Columbia University Lecture. 7:30—Boris Popovitsky, pianist. 7:45—Beatrice MacCue, contralto. 8—Beatrice Oliver's Little Symphony. 8:30—Cyril Pitts, tenor. 8:45—"Adventures in the Sahara Desert" by Kingsley Moses, explorer and author. 9—Gypsies. 10—Grand opera—"Bohemian Girl" by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11—Rolfe's Palais D'Or Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7:05 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:40—Democratic talk. 7:55—John B. Kennedy. 8—Markels Orchestra. 8:30—The Del-Mar-Vans. 9:30—West Point Cavaliers. 10:30—Dance orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

WARG, New York City (316 Meters)

12 p. m.—Midnight program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

8 p. m.—Skiler's Skylarks. 8:15—Sheppard Nevas, concert violinist. 8:45—The Merry Minstrels. 9:30—The La Fonte Sisters. 9:45—Brass quartet. 10:15—Maurice Patton, tenor; Harry Ruedy, baritone. 10:30—Parodians' Orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Vesper hour. 9—Gypsies. 10:30—Musical program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner Orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—Male quartet. 8—WBAL Trio; soloist, Walter N. Lantheum, baritone. 9—Dance Orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Citrus reports. 8:32—Story by Grace Ittrick. 8:40—Max Hartlett, pianist; Lacy Johnson, Cy Lowry, Caroline Lee, Hawaiian string trio; Wally Wiley, pianist.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Stockman-Farmer report. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—Concert presented by Adele Furniss, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. William H. Patterson, accompanist, and the Symphony Players under the direction of Victor Saudek. 11:30—Art Giles Everglades Club orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Fred White's orchestra of North Tonawanda, N. Y. 8—Recital by Joseph Faircloth, tenor, and assisting artists. 9—Little Jack Little, popular singer and composer. 9:30 to 10:30—Concert program presented by H. P. Stephens, Mayor of Niagara Falls, Ont. 11—Weather forecast. 11 to 1 a. m.—Supper music, Vincent Lopes Hotel Statler dance orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. 7—Baseball scores, Allen Theater orchestra. 8—Willard concert orchestra. 9—Gypsies from New York. 10—Concert orchestra. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—WEAF program. 9—Detroit News orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Radio Pioneers' Hour. 8—New York program. 10—Weather report; closing grain markets and baseball scores. 11:30—Organ recital.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)

10 p. m.—Classical program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7 p. m.—Orchestra, directed by Robert Visconti. 8—Popular hour. 9—Rainbow Garden hour.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 8—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 8:15—Dance program. 9—Program under auspices of Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Popular program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (285 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Beasley Smith's orchestra. 7—WSM bedtime story. 8—Studio program. 10—Southern Serenaders.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Agricultural Foundation program. 10:45—Special radio concert.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Special musical program. 8—Orchestra and soloists. 9—Feature program. 9:30—KMOX radio orchestra. 10—Music lovers' hour.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Samuel Carver, orchestral selections; Gypsies from WEAF, New York; presentation by the WEAF Grand Opera Company. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Ted Weem's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen-Mac's orchestra.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

7 p. m.—Radio orchestra.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Relay of dinner concert from KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. 6:15—Dinner music from Lincoln, Neb. 7—Reports. 9—Special programs picked up from distant stations.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Trio and soloist. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hugo G. Heyn, marimba; Emil B. Hoffman, piano. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market resume. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Courtesy program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Musical recital. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical program. 9:30—Old-Time Fiddlers. 11—Louisiana Serenaders.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

10 p. m.—Program of popular dance music provided by Belmont orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (280 Meters)

7 p. m.—Collegiate sports review. 7:15—Boys' and girls' club news. 7:30—Radiograms, market news interpretations. 7:45—Timely agricultural topics. "Production of Rye Grasses, Tall Oat Grass and Orchard Grass in Western Oregon," Prof. G. R. Hyslop. 8:15—Selection and Preparation of Land for Irrigation," Dr. W. L. Powers.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Aunt Betty (Ruth Thompson) stories. 6—Concert by Stanislas Bem's little symphony orchestra, playing in Drury Lane, Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco. 6:55—News items; reports. 8—The Gondoliers and the Arion Trio. 9—Joseph Henry Jackson: "Chats About New Books."

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—States orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's Fairmont orchestra. 7:30—DX. 8—Organ recital. 9—KFI and KPO program. 10—Mandarin orchestra.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Play night; studio program by KRE players, under direction of Miss Ruth Taft.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 p. m.—Courtesy programs. 11—Dance music.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (252 Meters)

6 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 6—Organ recital. Musical program. 9 to 11—Airdales Frolic.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Reports and announcements.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 8—Instrumental program by Scheuerman's Colorado orchestra. 3:25—Studio program.

ART SCHOOL SENIORS ELECT

The senior class of the Vesper George School of Art has elected as follows: President, Allan Eastman, Milford; vice-president, Frances Sibley, Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, Norman Shaw, Derby, Conn.; secretary, Ruth Wallace, Brookline.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT 10

NEW YORK — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 246 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 250 meters.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR ALL POSTMASTERS URGED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9 (AP)—The placing of all postmasters under Civil Service was recommended by the Maine state branch of district postmasters at the close of a two-days' annual session yesterday. The resolution added that efficiency and skill should be considered first in the matter of promotion.

Portland was decided upon as the place of the next annual meeting. F. Edgar Douglas of Northfield was elected president.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., will lecture at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Oct. 11, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S., will lecture under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Ore., 8 p. m., Pacific standard time. KGW, Portland, Ore., will radiocast this lecture on 483 meters wavelength.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Nellie H. Mathews, Knoxville, Tenn.
Carl E. Gschwind, Holland, Mich.
Mrs. Carl E. Gschwind, Holland, Mich.
Mrs. Edward F. Hamilton, New York City.
Mrs. C. R. Corner, Huntington, W. Va.
Mrs. A. B. Haigh, Adderburg, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Porter, Battle Creek, Mich.
Miss E. C. Hasher, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Ella Kleinecke, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Adelaide Lyon, London, Eng.
Mrs. H. M. Morey, Sarasota, Fla.
Mrs. Blanche Bancroft, Littleton, N. H.
Miss Josephine A. Bannert, Mexico City, Mex.
Mrs. Mary Shepherd, Richmond, Va.
Miss Anita Gray Little, Portland, Me.
William A. Gilbert, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Jeanette H. Akers, Cleveland, O.
Charles H. Gage, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Henry Taylor, Vancouver, B. C.
Harriett Vatcher, Swampscott, Mass.
Ian George Watt, Utica, N. Y.

PORTLAND PORT NEEDS STRESSED

Shipping Board Told That Canadian Competition Is an Important Problem

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9 (AP) — Canadian competition with American ports, particularly the port of Portland, had a prominent place yesterday in the discussions at one of the first of 28 hearings to be held by the United States Shipping Board in leading ports of this country.

Admiral W. S. Benson and Col. Edward C. Plummer, the commissioners present, were told of the need of protection through adequate merchant marine service here, perhaps more than in any other American port, because of the close proximity to Canada and the increasing encroachments of Canadian trade.

Assurances were given that shipping board members appreciate Portland's problems, and that they believe in her protection, even to the extent of retaliatory measures against Canada because of the withdrawal from this port of some British ships.

The thought was stressed throughout the hearing that the competition instituted by Canada, itself, is friendly, but keen, and that the United States Government would be untrue to the interests of its citizens if it did not recognize this competition and strive as hard to insure the shipment of American goods in American bottoms, as Canada has done to insure the shipments of Canadian-originated commodities in ships flying the British flag.

Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the state pier directorate and of the Maritime Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, suggested the securing of adequate American cargoes for American ships through the sending out of traffic men, representing the Shipping Board, to see the manufacturers and producers and educate them to the necessity of shipping their goods through American ports in American ships.

He suggested the establishment from leading ports, including Portland, of a definite and regular, not a spasmodic, service of Shipping Board ships.

WOMEN VOTERS ELECT

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Maine League of Women Voters re-elected the president, Mrs. Gertrude N. Bates, of this city, at the annual convention yesterday. Miss Mabel Connor of Augusta was chosen vice-president, and Mrs. Maude West of East Winthrop, director at large.

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SUNSET STORIES

Tiny Tot Lucy

SUCH a tiny tot was Lucy! So tiny was she that she could take her little rocking chair and sit under the dining-room table. This was one of her favorite hiding places, in fact, F yooru must know at once that Lucy was very fond of hiding. She was so small that she could hide in all sorts of unexpected places, where larger children would not think of hiding.

So sometimes when a meal was about to be served, Lucy would put her chair under the table and sit rocking till they called her. Soon somebody would call: "Lucy, Lucy baby, where is that child?"

Lucy would clap her small hand over her mouth to keep the laugh in and go on rocking. But sooner or later the laugh would come bubbling out and Lucy would cry: "He' I is, right under the table!" Then she would scramble up into her high-chair.

But this morning Lucy did not want to hide and she did not want to laugh. In fact she felt like crying. And this was because her sister Mary had gone off to Kindergarten and she had no one to play with. So Lucy sat on the steps of the porch with her small chin in her hands and looked down the street where her mother and Mary had disappeared.

How wonderful it must be to go to school, thought Lucy. It seemed to her that Mary was always being allowed to do wonderful things that she was not allowed to do because she was not so big as Mary. Would she ever catch up with Mary, she wondered. It always seemed that when she was finally big enough to do what Mary had done, Mary was doing something else, and the something-else-that-Mary-was-doing was ever so much nicer than the thing Lucy was allowed to do. And now Mary was really going to school!

As she sat there on the porch, Lucy heard a lady who was passing say: "Look at that tiny child! Isn't she just like a big doll with her big blue eyes and her golden curls?"

"Indeed, she is. My little girl has a doll quite as large," replied her companion.

Lucy's eyes suddenly danced—she had though of a new way to hide. Upstairs ran the tiny tot and lifted her big, big doll Rosy from her carriage and hid her in the closet of the playroom. Then she tied one of Rosy's bonnets over her own curls and put on one of the doll's dresses. It was a pretty tight fit, but it had no sleeves, so she managed very well after all. Around her shoulders she fastened Rosy's cape. Then into the doll carriage hopped Lucy and spread a lace robe over her lap.

There she sat chuckling to herself and waited for her mother to come home. At last she heard her mother calling her.

"Somebody can't find me," answered Lucy.

"So she is hiding," said her mother, as she came up the stairs.

Lucy pressed her lips firmly together and turned her face toward the wall. Her mother came to the door of the playroom and glanced in.

"Not in there," she said and went into her own room to take off her hat.

Lucy waited a minute before calling again, "Somebody can't find me."

So her mother came back to the playroom, saying: "Where in the world is my little Lucy? Well, well, what is this? Rosy's curls have grown longer and her shoulders are shaking. Who ever heard of a doll acting like that?"

Then Lucy's laugh bubbled out and she said: "It isn't Rosy! It's Lucy!"

"At first I really thought it was Rosy," said her mother, picking her up and giving her a big hug. "You are Mother's dear little girl—always finding ways to amuse yourself when Mother is busy."

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris

GRADUALLY in France the political prejudice against the Soviet is disappearing, but it is not as easy as was thought at first to resume normal economic relations with Russia. A recent decision of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine brings out some of the difficulties which are being experienced. The virtual breakdown of the protracted negotiations about debts is another factor that cannot be ignored. Incidentally, I learn that soon an effort will be made to resume the negotiations. But before setting out the technical position it is as well to make it clear that nobody now in France looks for a Communist revolt; and the propaganda, disruptive and anti-social, which was directed by Moscow has entirely lost its force. There are two problems which should surely be kept quite separate. The first is whether special precautions are necessary against an aggressive Bolshevism. The second is how the financial and commercial arrangements of prewar days are to be revised and renewed. One problem is essentially social, the other is essentially economic; and in the interests of clear thinking it is desirable to keep them separate. Certainly they tend to overlap, but it is nevertheless not difficult to consider them apart.

Apprehensions Vanish

Whatever may be the case in other countries, in France it is true that the old apprehensions of a Bolshevised Europe are vanishing. After the war the French statesmen tried to enclose Russia in a cordon sanitaire, as it was called. Georges Clemenceau constructed a "barbed wire fence" around the great country which was regarded as a center of infection. Even then, many folk, including Mr. Lloyd George, who expressed his views at the Peace Conference, urged that it would be better not to isolate Russia, but on the contrary bring Russia into closer contact with western states. The argument on one side was that Soviet ideas were liable to spread in Europe unless a solid wall was built around Russia. The argument on the other side was that sane ideas would spread in Russia if there were no impediments to intercourse, and that to shut up Russia in quarantine was a sure way of fortifying Bolshevism. "Break the windows and let in the air!" was the demand of those who believed in the virtues of international association. It would certainly seem that the second set of politicians were right, for it was only when the barrier was smashed that Russia began to develop on rational lines. Fanaticism could not hold out against ordinary friendliness. Fanaticism was fostered by enmity. The various military expeditions which were launched against Russia, the ostracism of Russia, were the food on which the revolution fed. When they failed and Europe decided to treat with Russia and admit Russia as a member of the human family again, there was a distinct trend in Russia away from Communism. The influence of the West on Russia was greater than the influence of Russia on the West.

Russia's Broken Promises

This is now an old story, and last year Edouard Herriot recognized Russia. Militant Bolshevism declined both in France and in Russia itself. Yet if this aspect of the matter is satisfactory and significant enough, it must not be supposed that the practical problems were thereby settled. On the contrary, they grew greater. It is held, with some show of reason, that instead of beginning by recognizing Russia, the French would have done better to have ended with recognition after negotiations had resulted in a general agreement. That general agreement seems as far off as ever. One incident in France is worth noting. The civil tribunal of the Seine has ordered the seizure of all funds deposited in French banks by the commercial representatives of the Soviets in France and by the Gostorg—Soviet Home Trade Department. The decision followed a request by the Association Francexport—l'Union Nationale pour l'Exportation des Produits Français. The circumstances are as follows: In August, 1925, under the patronage of the French Government and with the authorization of Leonid Krassin, then People's Commissary for Foreign Trade, Francexport organized an exhibition of French products at Moscow, which was to be held from May to December of this year. French exhibitors, for 25,000 rubles, hired from the Gostorg for a year from January, 1926, a pavilion at Moscow. Francexport conducted propoganda for the success of the exhibition, and bought goods on promises that licenses to import would be forthcoming from Moscow. The Soviet representatives asked for modifications in the list of goods, twice put off the date of the exhibition, and finally refused to give the import licenses. The commercial representative of the Soviet, when sued for damages, claimed extra-territoriality, but the Quai d'Orsay vigorously repelled the argument. It is curious that in Great Britain, where there is apparently much more feeling against Russia, the courts are debarred from giving redress to those who have suffered from broken promises. The agreement between Britain and Russia declares that no steps will be taken to touch or take possession of any gold funds, securities, or commodities which may be exported from Russia, in payment for exports or as security. If the courts were to give judgment against the Soviet, the Russian Government would have the right to terminate the agreement forthwith.

Tsarist Debt Discussion Failure

For many months a Russian mission was in France for the purpose of reaching a debt settlement and generally of bringing old agreements of the pre-war days up-to-date. That mission failed. It will undoubtedly try again, but for the moment it is to be recorded that practically no progress was made. The Russian Government theoretically at least repudiates responsibility for the Tsarist debts. The French were induced to put their savings in Russian funds and these bondholders can now obtain no redress. Yet the Soviet holds out the hope that the theory may be waived and that a practical solution can be found. Without admitting liability it is prepared to pay bond-holders say a quarter of the amount owing to them. But even that percentage would be paid in French francs at the present rate of exchange, which means that an insignificant proportion of the French loans would actually be reimbursed. It is no wonder that an accord is hard to obtain. Nor are trade prospects with Russia particularly bright. There is an absence of serious guarantees, and business men are hesitant about entering into arrangements. Thus it is one thing to effect political peace with Russia, and quite another thing to come to terms with Russia on the conditions of economic relations. Perhaps we should not expect to advance quickly. Russia is geographically a European country, but it is inclined to turn its face Eastward. It cannot take the resolution of entering the League of Nations because there are outstanding territorial questions which the League, insofar as it stands for the status quo, would not care to reopen. Indeed Russia is, in the ideological sense, hostile to the League. But until Russia comes back fully into European life, the League is unable to accomplish some of the most important tasks. Notably disarmament is difficult while Russia remains a gigantic question mark. Sooner or later the Russian problem must be tackled more earnestly than it has yet been tackled, for upon its solution depends in large measure European security.

LAW REVISION ASKED TO AID PROSECUTORS

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9 (Special)—A radical departure from the ordinary criminal law, statute, which prohibits comment on the failure of a defendant to take the witness stand as a presumption of guilt, will be made in New York State if the Baumes Legislative Crime Commission succeeds in getting legislative approval for its chief recommendation.

The commission has just issued a statement, quoting in its support Frank Hiscock, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals and the National Crime Commission, in which it declared that if a defendant fails to testify, the prosecuting attorney should be allowed to comment on the possible reasons for his failure. The committee holds that neither in England nor in any other country where the jury system prevails does there exist the prevailing American rule, that a defendant's failure to testify is no evidence of guilt. An attempt to pass a bill allowing comment on defendants' failure to testify was defeated in the Assembly last winter.

Folding Boat—Again the familiar "Made in Germany" appears, this time on a handy device for the vacationer, a folding boat. It is about 12 feet long, being of steel framework covered with canvas, and easily folds into a suitcase.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Progress in the Churches

THE new City Church in Gary, Ind., erected by the First Methodist Episcopal congregation, has just opened its doors here for a civic program which will be watched by religious leaders, educators, and sociologists. The $792,325 group of buildings just completed is located in the midst of the business district, with physical equipment to entertain and instruct.

In addition to the church auditorium, there is the Community Hall, which is a theater-type auditorium, seating 1000, with a completely equipped stage and motion picture apparatus. The social-educational building, with four floors and a basement, houses the church offices, pastor's study, fellowship room with two stone fireplaces, children's rooms, men's rooms, ladies' rooms, and a big modern gymnasium with galleries.

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The first issue of the Unitarian Foundation, Inc., of which Mrs. Jessie T. Donahue is editor, has just been put into circulation and copies have been sent to all churches of the Unitarian Fellowship in the United States and Canada.

The news contained in this first issue includes interviews with persons who are identified with various phases of Unitarian work, particularly along missionary lines, short sketches of many of the denomination organization leaders, reports of conventions, important board meetings and a calender of conferences and events scheduled for the late fall. Activities of the Foundation, which is now preparing for the final phase in its effort to raise $1,300,000 for the support of denominational organizations, are explained in detail in the News Letter.

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Laymen and clergy representing 52,000 churches and 54,104 Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church attended the annual conference of Central New York State held at Syracuse.

Prohibition held the limelight at one session when George Mecklenburg of Washington, D. C., member of the directorate, gave his report of investigations during a three-months' trip in Europe and Palestine. He denied that Europe was prospering because of a wet régime.

Ben Spence of Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of Liquor Traffic, director of the Canadian Prohibition Bureau and Canadian secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, spoke against the Quebec plan. Arthur J. Davis of New York City, general secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, also attacked the Quebec plan.

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The garden Sunday movement is now firmly established in Britain, and numerous gardens in various parts of the country are opened free of charge during the afternoon and early evening.

Opening of Winchester Cathedral to visitors free of charge, instead of depleting its funds, brought the gifts within a short time of £100 more than the fees did, while the number of worshippers and sightseers has greatly increased.

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At the World Conference of Youth at Helsingfors the hymn book used contained about 70 hymns printed in three languages.

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Community singing is encouraged among London citizens by the St. Martin-in-the-Field's Church which has pioneered in so many directions in recent years. The Community Singers' Association holds chorals in the churchyard every Thursday afternoon. There is a conductor but no choir and no accompaniment.

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The Church Congress, which has just closed at Southport, Eng., was marked by greater interchange between Anglicans and Free Churchmen than ever before. Several Anglican clergymen occupied Nonconformist pulpits. Free Church people also offered hospitality to Anglican visitors.

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On the slopes of the Mount of Olives outside Jerusalem, a university on the English model is to be built. The present English College at Jerusalem, also known as the Anglican Bishops' Mission, will be the nucleus. Scottish Episcopal churchmen are said to be considerably interested in the project.

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The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bedford Park, near London, has a gardening guild which keeps the church garden in order. Vacant space around Eccleston Guildhouse has also been turned into a garden, where refreshments are served after the evening service in August when many visitors are present.

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The Rev. B. Foster Stockwell will sail for Argentina this fall to become president of Union Theological School at Buenos Aires. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and the school of theology of Boston University. He passed last year in post-graduate study in Europe.

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The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its general executive meeting in Peoria, Ill., from Oct. 15 to 21. Missionaries from many parts of the world will speak in the various Protestant churches of the city. There will be a public mass meeting.

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The Rev. P. Stiansen, of Tromso, Norway, is now in charge of the Norwegian department of the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Chicago.

Largest Generator—The Edison plant in New York is installing the world's largest generator, weighing 1,200,000 pounds. Its 80,000 horsepower will be sufficient to furnish current for 1,000,000 vacuum cleaners.

AIR-COOLED ENGINE GAINING FAVOR IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Rearrangement of Cylinder Suggested in Line or Narrow V, to Increase Speed—French Ministries Adopt British Type

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The air-cooled aero engine is steadily gaining ground both in Great Britain and in France, and one can make this statement now without fear of contradiction, even in the presence of those who have hitherto pinned their faith to the water-cooled division. Alan Cobham's big flights have proved the merit of air-cooling, although so far as tropical work is concerned there is not lacking evidence that water-cooled engines of well established design, cared for by men who understand them, can be depended upon, as the recent flight of Royal Air Force seaplanes from England to South Africa and back shows. When the engines of these machines (water-cooled Napiers) were taken down after the flight absolutely nothing amiss could be detected.

The high-power air-cooled engine is a more recent development, and it is only in the past year or two that it has emerged from the early troubles unavoidable in the development of a new type. A new type of water-cooled engine in strong evidence in the race for the King's Cup failed in every case, and this proved the risk of putting new types to a very severe task until they have overcome infantile maladies. In that race the small air-cooled engine, the Cirrus, did remarkably well.

Arrangement of Cylinders

It may be stated that all the while the high-power air-cooled engines have their cylinders built radially, thus offering a large surface to the air, they will be at a disadvantage in airplanes of which great speed is required. The development of a high-power air-cooled engine with the cylinders in line or in a narrow V would immediately be followed by its adoption for many military types and for all racers.

The French Minister of War explained to the Chamber of Deputies the other day that his department had been compelled to adopt it, and even to accept a British type in the absence of a satisfactory French air-cooled engine. One reason he pointed out was that a bullet in the radiator of a water-cooled engine terminated the flight, and that this was an all-important consideration. The French Naval and War Ministers adopted a British type, manufactured under license in France, in the teeth of intense press and trade opposition.

High-Speed Resistance

It is only at speeds exceeding about 140 miles per hour that the excessive resistance surface of the radial type of air-cooled engine becomes serious. The law that air resistance varies as the square of the speed operates here: at lower speeds the difference is not very strongly marked and the difference of a mile or two per hour is not important. And for airplanes for which 140 miles per hour is ample speed the fact that the lighter weight of the air-cooled engine enables a greater load of petrol to be carried is sufficient compensation.

Here it may be remarked that owing to the relatively high consumption of petrol of most of the earlier types of air-cooled engine it is sometimes assumed that the modern air-cooled engine is also extravagant of petrol. This, however, is now disproved by the long continued tests of all kinds on the bench and in flight. Thus, in a 225 hours' endurance test of a 400-horsepower air-cooled engine working at 1475 revolutions per minute, and at that speed giving three-quarters power, the fuel consumption was 22½ gallons per hour. Another type did 200 hours' flying, covering 30,000 miles in extremes of climate, and its average fuel consumption was only .56 pint per brake horsepower hour. The average automobile engine's consumption would be about .7 pint per brake horsepower hour.

Airplane and Car Compared

The figures last given relate to the Armstrong Siddeley Jaguar engine used by Mr. Cobham. For comparison a 14-horsepower automobile may be taken. While the airplane weighed 4400 pounds, the car would weigh about 3300 pounds. The 400-horsepower aero engine weighs 770 pounds as against the 376 pounds of the 14-horsepower car engine, and it does about six miles per gallon as against the car's 28 miles per gallon, although, as already shown, from the fuel-efficiency point of view the aero engine has the best of it.

On the other hand, taking the lower-power air-cooled engine in airplanes into consideration, there is positive economy as compared with the automobile. For example, a D. H. Moth fitted with the 27-60-horsepower air-cooled Cirrus engine in a recent tour, making an average travel speed of 51.2 miles per hour, consumed 3.9 gallons of petrol per hour, traveling 13.2 miles per gallon. Incidentally, the total expenses, including landing fees and garage charges, averaged 2.48d. per mile.

For the rest, the air-cooled engine has the best of it in the matter of original price, in needing less highly skilled attention, and in weight. And of these the last-named quality is perhaps the most important of all, for it means to the air line operator a greater capacity for paying load.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON TOURING

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Oct. 9—Egypt has a prohibition organization numbering 800 says William E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who will lecture here on Sunday on "Prohibition in America." He hopes the prohibition cause will flourish throughout the land, and after a week here he will visit Turkey and Bulgaria.

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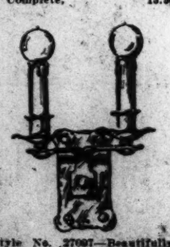

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Good Box Lunches

THERE are thousands of men who enter factories and offices every working day with a little paper package in their hands. To the homemaker with imagination, those paper-wrapped bits of food speak most eloquently. Almost without exception, they proclaim an army of perplexed women who cudgel their brains daily to keep lunches from palling on fickle appetites.

"Can't you think of something you'd like tomorrow?" is their oft-repeated appeal to their men folk. And almost always the men reply to the same effect: "Oh, just something to eat!"

The intelligent woman of today, however, knows very well that her problem is not as easily solved as all that. Most that she and her family get out of life depends entirely upon this man for whom she puts up that daily lunch. Nevertheless, in all that vast army of women there are comparatively few who have accepted the lunches as inevitable and resolved to make the best they can of the situation. Of these few is one with this viewpoint:

Joy in the Box Lunch

"I thoroughly enjoy planning my husband's lunches," she says. "Each day I try to think of something a little different, and many times I tuck in a little surprise, like a chocolate bar or some salted peanuts. And I do not think that just because the lunch is for a hard-working man it should not have a few touches of daintiness. I bake individual pies for him in small pie tins, and in packing I put another pan, inverted, on top to prevent crushing; these small tins cost as little as two for five cents. I make his cakes in gem pans, often cutting one in the middle and putting in a filling like a layer cake before icing the top, just for the variety.

"I bought mayonnaise dressing one time because it was in a half-pint screw-top jar that would hold a bit of sauce for my husband's lunch. I slip it into his pocket often, filled with cut-up fruit with orange juice over it, relish, salad and the like. On Sunday I generally bake a cup custard in it, or some pudding that looks more appetizing that way than when it is broken. If I have to break a pudding, like blanc mange, I fill the jar with whipped cream.

Color Contrasts

"I try to make everything in his lunch look as well to the eye as it tastes, to pique his curiosity and his appetite. I try to give him well-balanced menus, but what good is that if he doesn't care for the food? So I dress up salads with a bit of color contrasts and even use them in sandwiches and cakes. And I feel well repaid for all the effort I put on this part of my homemaking because my husband really enjoys his lunches and says that he looks forward to seeing what's in the packages I've given him."

One reason this part of a homemaker's work is difficult is that there is no particular place in the kitchen for doing it where it will not interfere with the preparation of breakfast, and often the two meals must be looked after at the same time. One woman solved this difficulty by painting an old commode to match the woodwork in her kitchen and using it exclusively for the preparation of lunches. Here she kept paring and bread knives, and woe betide anyone who used them for any other purpose! Paper napkins, oiled paper, paper plates and cups, string, jelly glasses with close-fitting covers were all to be found in one of the drawers. In the other drawer were kept articles she had picked up that had good suggestions for lunches, and a notebook in which she recorded anything that would help her in this work. She never trusted her memory for anything along this line, but would make a note on even the margin of a newspaper and copy it under the proper heading in the notebook as soon as she could.

Menus

Among some of the menus for well-balanced lunches that she had accumulated, were the following:

Cheese sandwiches, orange, dates stuffed with nuts, gingerbread or molasses cookies.

Hard-boiled eggs; bread and butter sandwiches, celery, prunes stuffed with peanut butter or raisins.

Baked beans; lettuce sandwiches; apple sauce; small cakes.

Peanut-butter sandwiches, apple, jelly roll, cup custard.

Two sandwiches: one of brown bread and butter, one of white bread with butter; a hard-boiled egg, deviled; two cookies; an orange.

A sandwich made of chopped meat and mayonnaise, three olives or three small pickles, a frosted chocolate cup cake, an apple, a pint of milk.

A chopped egg and bacon sandwich, jelly tumbler of cole slaw, three cookies, an orange.

Two peanut-butter sandwiches, one having chopped pickle, and one jelly, mixed with the peanut butter; an apple tart; three pieces of chocolate fudge; a pint of milk.

Two buttered rolls; jelly tumbler of fruit salad; a cup custard; two cookies.

Variety may often be introduced into the lunch by varying the breads as well as the spreads. It is not at all difficult to make delicious nut bread, raisin bread, whole-wheat bread, finger rolls and steamed brown bread. Steamed brown bread, generously spread with butter, then with cottage cheese, makes a sandwich that is delicious. Add to this a small pot of baked beans, some fruit and a bit of sweet and one has in small compass a very satisfying meal even for an adult.

Well-made corn bread is too seldom found in the lunch. This with deviled eggs, plenty of fruit and some molasses drop cakes or a cherry tart will find favor with almost any man.

Novelties

A few novelties that some home makers introduce into the lunches they put up are the following:

A crisp stalk of celery, with cheese worked to a paste and put in the concave opening. Nuts added to the cheese give added variety.

A pie crust, rolled out thin, and cut in six-inch squares and filled with ½ pound of hamburg steak mixed with an equal amount of raw potatoes, carrots, celery and onions. All this must be put through the food chopper, seasoned well with salt and pepper, then rolled in small amounts in each piece of crust. The ends should be pressed together and the pie baked slowly until the meat and vegetables are tender. Wrap each roll in waxed paper before packing for the lunch.

Meat rolls are also among the substantials men like in a lunch. Chop 1 pound of fresh lean pork as fine as for sausage and season it well with salt and pepper and a little sage or onion. Sprinkle a level tablespoonful of flour over the meat, add half a cupful of cold water and stir well. Make a baking-powder biscuit dough, roll it out about ½ of an inch thick and cut large circles from it—a saucer may be used as a guide. Into each circle put two spoonfuls of the meat and fold the dough over completely to cover the filling. Bake a delicate brown.

Delicious Filling

A delicious filling for pointed dinner rolls consists of soup meat, after it has been boiled for soup, onion, hard-boiled eggs and celery, bound together with mayonnaise. Use one small onion, two stalks of celery and 3 eggs to each three-quarters of a pound of the meat put through the food chopper. Chop the eggs also and the celery.

Probably the greatest help one can have in putting up lunches with variety to them is a well-supplied lunch shelf. If every time the home maker buys groceries she gets something for this, the task will soon become a pleasure. One gets inspiration for all sorts of good things if one has on hand pickles, jams, nuts, peanut butter, potted veal, potted chicken, marachino cherries, marshmallows, raisins, baked beans, canned pimentos, salad dressing, cheese, cookies, dates, figs, olives, sweet chocolate, preserved ginger, graham crackers, soda crackers, canned peas and beets, and relishes.

Indigenous Crafts of American Indian

OF UNUSUAL interest is a little shop with Indian rarities and handicrafts. It was built up and is run by a woman who has been devoting her talents and effort to furthering Indian art.

Four years ago Miss Amelia Elizabeth White was traveling in the West, and seeing some fine examples of Indian work brought back several. All who examined them were interested in their unique beauty. From this experience came the idea of starting in New York a shop which should extend to the Indian encouragement to preserve his finest traditions against disintegrating commercial standards, and to pursue not novel but indigenous crafts.

"I am interested in presenting the best in Indian handicrafts, the best examples of Indian tradition," said Miss White, "and the sale of the work is an encouragement to the artists. It is an opportunity to prove that their work is economically of value. It would seem too bad if America should miss this wealth of Indian culture." Foreigners are frequent visitors at the shop, more especially English and French people.

Rugs and Pictures

The makers of old Navajo rugs, dyed in vegetable colors and woven of pure wool, introduced into their designs their own experiences and the symbolism of their race. Symbols of water, fire and lightning occur in the patterns.

Indian paintings are extremely interesting, done on paper in bright strong colors, suggestive of the old Aztec painting on buffalo hide. The artists work separately and retain primitive methods of portraying subjects, movements and poses. Hopi mask dances, harvest dances, ceremonial dances are some of the subjects. Most of the painters of these subjects are men; but Tonita Pena is a woman painter; also Maria Martinez. The artists, formerly made their own water colors, but recently have employed commercial ones.

A great drum used in the ceremonials is made of a hollowed-out tree trunk, stretched over with cowhide, giving out a wonderful tone. Inca saddle bags, exquisitely woven and patterned of Inca weaving, have perhaps never been excelled in the textile world.

Indian headpieces are gorgeous and interesting. Black and white eagle feathers are tipped with little tufts of eagle down dyed pale salmon, with cedar bark. The doeskin cap, covered with feathers, has a bead banding at the forehead to hold it on. The cloth to which the feathers of the tail-piece are attached is painted. One of these was kept packed for 50 years by an old trader, who received it as payment for a debt, perhaps, so that it is quite new. Its covering is a little round painted skin case, such as those in which Indians kept their headpieces, compactly rolled, and perhaps hung upon the saddle.

Dolls are carefully fashioned and made realistic with black hair of sewed cloth, real hair or horsehair. Ornaments not made for tourist consumption are necklaces of stone, cut like wampum, with pieces introduced of black soft jet or shell. Rows of silver disks, the working of which, as Indian art, had its inception when the Spaniards came in with silver coins, decorate leather belts. A silver-jointed fish is on display, made by an Indian in Bolivia.

Hair Bands

There are long and short woven bands, the latter being used by the Indians to bind their hair. The hair is worn very much like a revolutionary queue, folded back and forth several times and then bound. Favorite colors for the belts are cerise, black, white; the wool is tightly woven an inch or 1½ inches in width.

Great pottery jars shown at the back of the shop are polished black, with black dull painting. These once did duty holding corn and water. Their color was achieved through a smoking process in the baking. Some historic urns were dug up out of the earth.

Miss White makes an annual visit to the Southwest, to Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. The Indians of the various tribes, the Apaches, the Hopi, the Sioux, the Zuni, the Cheyennes, are quite as distinct in character as the various European peoples.

Coming out of this interesting shop it was appropriately interesting for the interviewer to see an Indian with bound hair, in an American suit of clothes, on a busy thoroughfare, trying to find his way. Miss White identified him as one of the Taos tribe, who, it was rumored among friends of the Indians, has come down to this city where all the world meets.

Dana B. Merrill

An Innovation in Envelope Purses and Handbags. The Cross-Stitch Canvas Is Stamped With Designs That Can Be Done With Raffia or Twisted Paper.

Dana B. Merrill

Charming Novelties for Gifts.

Imagine Embroidering With Strands of Paper!

FROM Paris this year came an innovation in envelope purses and hand bags. These are made by so completely embroidering cross-stitch canvas with raffia that the bags are a solid ground of the needlework. These novelties have enjoyed quite a wide popularity.

An American manufacturer of articles stamped for embroidery saw them, and he also saw at the same time a newly invented material for embroidering. The result is that there is being offered a new cross-stitch canvas stamped with embroidery designs for envelope purses and hand bags, which can be done with raffia or with the newly invented twisted paper.

These embroidered bags are sometimes embellished with beads embroidered into the design, and the combination of raffia or twisted crêpe paper and beads is extraordinarily attractive. Not to be overlooked is the small cost. If one makes one's own bag, one can have at very little expense one of the newest accessories sponsored by Dame Fashion. The stitches are large, so that the embroidering is quick work, despite the fact that the results suggest much skill and time.

The stamped backgrounds and the twisted crêpe paper in skeins have only just been put on the market. If the reader does not find them in the art needlework departments or the stores which sell crêpe paper, she may send a stamped self-addressed envelope to the editor of the women's departments, who will inform her of a shop in her neighborhood where they can be bought. Also complete directions for making can be had by writing to this editor, although these will be given at the shop to any purchaser of the materials.

The new twisted crêpe paper, which is sold in skeins, is handled just as is silk twist, except that there is never any need for a knot at the end.

After the cross-stitch canvas is covered with embroidery, the bag or envelope purse is lined with silk, to which are attached small silk pockets. Sometimes a coat of thin shellac is added if the worker desires a slightly shiny surface. Shellac also protects the material from wear.

These bags are so charming that a woman who attempts one is quite likely to follow it up by others to harmonize with several costumes, and then to remember how much pleasure she can give to friends by making for them, too, these delightful accessories.

Dry Cleaning Silk Blouses

For one blouse are needed two pints of benzine. Put half of this into a basin and have an empty one ready for the second half, which in the meantime is kept corked.

The blouse is then placed well in the benzine and worked about or kneaded. When the benzine becomes dirty put the reserve supply in the other basin for the second washing of the blouse. Because the benzine is highly fugitive, never put the second portion of it into an open vessel before time for use.

Squeeze out the blouse to free it from the dirty benzine and put it at once in the clean benzine and repeat the process. Then the specially soiled parts should be given particular attention.

Squeeze out all the moisture and place the blouse on a hanger, which is covered with a clean cloth. Put it to dry in the fresh air, if possible, and it will be ready for ironing in a few minutes. This must be done on the wrong side and with an iron only slightly warm.

Naturally, the process must not take place near a fire or flame. No water should ever be mixed with the benzine or used for rinsing.

Windbreaks for Next Year

NOW is a splendid time to note just where that windbreak is needed. In the halcyon days of summer, shade and breeze are things to be sought, but now, oh, if the garden had a windbreak! If it is ever going to have one, autumn is the time to plan it. The first thing to do is to see exactly where it should go, and write it down, and then while the wind is still blowing, order the trees. For one thing, this will insure delivery next spring when one has forgotten them, but should set them out; and, another thing, the price will be less in the autumn than in midwinter.

What kind of tree shall be planted? That depends on the soil, the location, and individual preferences. White pine is generally a splendid choice. It grows rapidly and in time becomes a large tree. In the open it keeps its lower limbs fairly well. But if one has currants and gooseberries within 900 feet and prizes them too much to destroy them, do not let white pine be selected, lest it fail to grow properly under these conditions. Red pine is less graceful, less dense, with a coarser foliage, but it grows well, especially when it is young. If the location is quite shady through the summer and one is prepared to take particular pains, one may try hemlock, but it is rather difficult to make it grow well. Norway spruce and white spruce are two favorites.

What size of tree shall be planted? The size depends on the amount of money at hand to spend. If trees large enough to be immediately effective are required they can probably be secured from a private nursery, but at a relatively high cost, and greater danger of loss from the planting operations attends the setting out of these maturer trees. If one can be content, however, to wait a few years for full protection, four-year-old transplants can be used at a cost of perhaps 1 cent each. When secured through State sources, the cost of this class of stock is so low that one cannot afford to permit winter after winter to chill the home with unchecked winds.

A windbreak is one utilitarian possession which is a thing of beauty summer and winter, and which keeps itself in almost perpetual good order.

A few days hence, when the wind changes and the storm comes from a different quarter, a second windbreak will require thought and, therefore, a second order of trees. There is hardly a place in the various climates of the United States which, unless already sheltered, does not need for perfect winter comfort two sets of windbreaks.

A Scalloped Potato Hint

If, after the potatoes to be scalloped have been sliced, they are dipped in ice water, drained and steamed for 10 minutes, there is no danger of their being raw in the center while scorched outside.

Six medium-sized potatoes require one cupful of milk and a generous tablespoonful of butter. In a well-buttered baking dish spread a layer of the steamed potatoes, dot well with butter, season, and add another layer of the potatoes, butter, and seasoning, until all the potatoes have been put in the dish. Pour the milk over the potatoes. Sift just a tiny bit of flour over the top layer, dot generously with butter, and bake in a moderate oven until done—about half an hour for a dish of average size.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Kipling Balance Sheet

Debits and Credits, by Rudyard Kipling. London: Macmillan & Co. 7s. 6d. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

RUDYARD KIPLING has risen to dizzy heights of fame and fortune since Tennyson said of him, as Beethoven once said of the young Schubert, "He has the true fire." But his artistic record is a strangely bewildering one, even allowing for the alleged waywardness of genius. His latest volume provides us with a simile: throughout his career the debits have balanced the credits. He has gone rocketing up to the literary skies and rained brilliant stars of poetry, fiction, and epigram down on the enraptured world, and then, just as suddenly, the fire has seemed to burn itself out as though it were no more than a paltry firework, falling ignominiously on the earth, there to splutter ineffectually with the riprap sparks of mediocrity.

In one of the Kipling titles the whole process has been described: "The Light That Failed." Something else has happened, though, before the onlooker's dismay and doubt about the genuine nature of the original fire have had time to formulate themselves except in the laconic way that Robert Louis Stevenson used in a letter to Henry James: "You and Barrie and Kipling are now my Muses Three. But with Kipling as you know there are reservations to be made"—overhead, before the watchers are aware, the colored stars are blazing again, and the skies stabbing with master-song in ragtime.

Seesaw Career

"Departmental Ditties," in all their flick and snap and patter, "Plain Tales From the Hills" and "Soldiers Three"—books tingling with bizarre precocity—these have been succeeded by a long novel that fizzled out at the very beginning, some vulgar music-hall rhymes and some equally blatant syncopations in short-story prose; and then, as if for the express purpose of confounding his critics, by "The Jungle Books," "The Day's Work," "Kim" and "Rewards and Fairies." It is a confidence-shattering yet confidence-rousing progression. No other famous writer, certainly none in our time, has performed so exhilaratingly. And the curious feature is that every see-saw phase, every light and shade and up and down of Mr. Kipling's development, has been repeated in miniature in "Debits and Credits," issued just 40 years after Tennyson and Stevenson gave hail to the newcomer from the Indian hills.

"Debits and Credits" is shaped on the model that Mr. Kipling has used often and never without justification; it is a collection of prose and verse, stories and poems that alternate with one another. In some of them, "Sea Constables" and "A Madonna of the Trenches," which are tales with a war "motif," and "The United Idolaters" and "Propagation of Knowledge," stories in which Stalky reappears, we have again the author who, coming west and finding the taste of success to be very, very good, began to rely indolently on tricks with which he had already dazzled the world.

In such poems as "The Vineyard," a glib but puerile side-attack on America, we meet once more the artist who spoiled his paints by mixing them with politics. America need not be disturbed by this fragment of journalism; for while the influence of authors like Mr. Galsworthy has steadily increased because of the respect they have gained through allying themselves with so many good causes, the influence of Mr. Kipling has dwindled almost to nothing in his own country because he has allied himself with so many bad ones.

Four of His Best

Side by side with these manifestations of the lesser Kipling we have at least four examples of the best work of a major artist. Two of them are poems, and two are tales. "The Bull That Thought" is a stirring narrative of animal life that invokes an affection in us for the writer as well as for the beautiful, humorous, whimsical, brave hero, "flawless from his agate roof to his even-branching ivory, disk-tipped horn." That affection is increased as we encounter the poem which follows the story: "Alnaschar and the Oxen," which, in other words, concerns his own simple Sussex cattle. He surveys them with pride, eulogizes them as a herd well-nigh perfect, and ends with a stanza as exquisitely wrought as anything he did in his brilliant heyday:

There's a valley, under oakwood, where a man may dream his dream,
In the milky breath of cattle laid at ease,
Till the moon o'ertops the alders, and her image chills the stream,
And the river-mist runs silver round their knees!
Now the footpaths fade and vanish; now the ferny clumps deceive;
Now the hedgerow-folk possess their fields anew;
Now the Herd is lost in darkness, and I bless them as I leave,
My Sussex cattle feeding in the dew!

Later in the book is, "We and They," a children's poem with a moral very welcome from one who is too often the narrow-viewed and undiscriminating imperialist:

All good people agree,
And all good people say,
All nice people, like Us are We
And everyone else is They:
But if you cross the sea,
Instead of over the way,
You may end by (think of it!) looking on We
As only a sort of They!

But these few successes are eclipsed at the close of the collection by a story, entitled "The Gardener." How can one describe this tender, humane, and compassionate masterpiece, based on an old, lovely, very familiar New Testament incident, whose symbolical climax yet moves the reader as though he were being acquainted with it for the first time: ". . . She turned for a last look. In the distance she saw the man bending over his young plants; and she went away, supposing him to be the gardener."

It has the magic of music, and as futile would it be to attempt any description as it has always been to try to translate music into words. "Soldiers Three," "Traffics and Discoveries," "Many Inventions," "Letters of Travel"—each of these books by Mr. Kipling, and another, indeed, and another, is already being read for just a few of its pages; and "Debits and Credits" will eventually be treasured by readers for the pages that contain two poems, a story of a bull, and "The Gardener."

THOMAS MOULT.

A Byron Résumé

A Review by SAMUEL C. CHEW, Bryn Mawr College

Allegra: The Story of Byron and Miss Clairmont. By Armistead C. Gordon. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. $2.50.

THE title of this biography follows the current fashion in book-naming. It gives, of course, a false emphasis; for poor little Allegra, the daughter of Byron by Jane Clairmont, plays but a small part in the whole drama of the poet's life. The sub-title is hardly less misleading; for though the circumstances of Byron's relations with Miss Clairmont are thoroughly thrashed out, the story is not limited to that episode, but is in reality a survey of Byron's whole career. The book is too limited in scope to be called a "full-length" biography. Many controversial topics are passed over briefly. On the whole, however, the episodes selected for detailed treatment are those which are most important for understanding, or at least attempting to understand, a highly complex character.

Mr. Gordon is described by his publishers as "a collateral descendant" of the Gordons from whom Byron's mother sprang. Naturally enough, therefore, he pays particular attention to the Scottish background of the poet's early life, beginning his narrative several years before the poet's birth. Unfortunately, this portion of the biography has already been exhaustively treated in Mr. J. D. Symon's recent volume, "Byron in Perspective." Still more unfortunately, Byron's entire career has very recently been the subject of an admirable analysis by John Drinkwater. Mr. Drinkwater brought to his theme a finer intelligence and a much better trained experience in literature than Mr. Gordon possesses; and the ampler plan of his biography enabled him to treat his subject with more fulness and better proportion. In fact, it must be said that Mr. Gordon has chosen a theme that has been worked and reworked until there is little to be said unless the biographer or critic happens to have made important new discoveries or has by chance or meditation come into possession of a new interpretation of Byron's character.

Mr. Gordon has made no new discoveries. As for his interpretation of Byron, it has been greeted by at least one reviewer as a "profound contribution to our knowledge of Byron." It consists briefly in an explanation of the poet's "undisciplined excesses." Mr. Gordon's formula is the old one of Byron's sensitiveness to his physical difficulties. As a result of these he lived perpetually at a high state of tension. There is absolutely nothing novel in all this; the same view has been advanced by biographers almost numberless.

For the rest, Mr. Gordon's is a straightforward, lucid and fair-minded summary of the familiar facts of the poet's life and work. To readers, if there are such, unfamiliar with the subject, the book may be recommended as a succinct and accurate narrative, as acceptable as, but no better than, various other books. Especially commendable is Mr. Gordon's reticent but not mealy-mouthed treatment of the more questionable episodes in Byron's career.

Heaven Trees, by Stark Young (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2) is called a novel, but the fact is, the high-spirited characters the author drew took matters in their own hands, and when they were through delighting the reader with their individualities there was practically no room left for a plot. Heaven Trees is a Southern plantation of the early fifties, where the sweet-scented magnolias see the bustling arrivals and departures of many guests. Life and hospitality are expansive and generous and the multiplicity of relatives reminds one of nothing so much as Gilbert and Sullivan's repetitive lines about the "sisters and the cousins and the aunts."

My Dear Clissold

The World of William Clissold, by H. G. Wells. Vol. I. London: Ernest Benn. 7s. 6d. net. New York: George H. Doran Company, in 2 vols. $5.

THERE is a strong didactic tone about this book—or about the beginning of this book, for we have here only the first volume of a promised three. Mr. Wells lectures the reader rather tartly in a preface of some seven pages, and Mr. Clissold continues the process for rather more than 200. Fortunately, Mr. Clissold is not, on the whole, quite so cross as Mr. Wells sounds to be in his preface. Mr. Clissold obviously thinks very little of the intelligence of mankind in general — quite early in the book he is found noting "the enormous differences between my peculiar world and the worlds in which the greater part of mankind are still living"—and in particular of Marxian Socialists, cosmopolitan idlers on the Riviera, and quite a respectable number of other strongly contrasted human types. But he expresses his dislike with a certain air of philosophical detachment, whereas in the preface Mr. Wells merely scolds the reader in advance for not taking the right view about Mr. Wells; indeed, we are admonished very sternly in the preface against thinking about Mr. Wells at all in connection with the present novel. This world, this book, these opinions, and this career belong to Mr. William Clissold, and as William Clissold's they must be treated, under pain of Mr. Wells's instant and considerable contempt for any breach of the understanding. Sometimes Mr. Clissold's views sound uncommonly like those of Mr. Wells, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that Mr. Clissold, as he himself explains in the course of his narrative, is a cousin to H. G. Wells.

Drawn From Photograph © Nickolas Muray

H. G. WELLS

A Relief to the Critic

It is a great relief for an interested but slightly embarrassed critic to have to deal with a Clissold instead of a Wells. It makes it far more easy for him to say outright that, as a novelist, Clissold cuts very little ice compared with his cousin. Of course, Clissold is only a novelist—or autobiographist—by chance and by virtue of a tremendous urge to express himself and his relations to the world so one cannot blame him for falling far short of the human interest and insight displayed by the originator of Kipps and Mr. Polly. But so far as this volume goes he is plainly a much better hand at ruminating on the world at large than he is at understanding its individual inhabitants; and he is not very good at telling a tale. Now and again he puts in a little about the history of the Clissold family with references to a father who was a defaulting financier and to an elder brother whom the present Clissold evidently admires far beyond his apparent deserts, but inevitably Wells's cousin drifts back, and with much greater personal satisfaction, to fundamentals and cosmic surveys. Those are quite interesting and significant, but that particular hare is run so hard and so long that even the hunter begins to show some slight trace of compunction. "This book at any rate," says Mr. Clissold, with a sort of uneasy bravado, toward the end of it, "is not going to be a home of rest for tired readers." Possibly not; but one would like to be equally sure that some portions of it had not been a home of rest for at least one tired writer.

Readable and Provocative

However, here we are with the first volume of a magic casement opening on the perilous seas of William Clissold's world. Generally speaking, the account is very readable, very interesting, very provocative, and almost ferociously self-satisfied—as perhaps befits the confessions of one who presents himself as a highly successful metallurgist. Maybe in the next two volumes there will be less about the world and more about men and women. Mr. Clissold might do worse than get in touch with his cousin and consult him about how to manage the rest of the novel. Mr. Wells used to be able to tell a tale with the best, and though he was rarely very remarkable for the range of his characterization he did at one time display some grasp of the fact that it is possible to know a great deal about natural science without understanding very much about human beings. Of this salutary truth Mr. Clissold is as yet blissfully unaware; but if he can only get hold of his distinguished cousin in one of his clearer and less cantankerous moods he might pick up a hint or two on this point which would save the remaining volumes of this novel without sacrificing its appeal.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The King of the Golden River, by John Ruskin. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Charlie and the Surprise House, by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

There Ought to Be a Law—, Don Herold. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

The Gauntlet of Dunmore, by Hawthorne Daniel. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

The Mountain of Jade, by Violet Irwin and Vilhjalmur Stefansson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A Wayfarer on the Loire, by E. I. Robson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

A Wayfarer in Alsace, by B. S. Townroe. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

A Wayfarer in Switzerland, by James F. Muirhead. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

Hildegrade, by Kathleen Norris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Mary and Marcia, Partners, by Helen Cady Forbes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Elisa and the Elves, by Rachel Field. New York: The Macmillan Company, $2.

Opinions of a Cheerful Yankee, by Irving Bacheller. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $2.50.

Humility and Pride, by Amy Spingarn. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

The Spirit of Christmas, by Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Enchantment of Gardens, illustrated in color by Mary C. W. Wilson. Boston; Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

Page Mr. Tutt, by Arthur Train. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Golden Key, by Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

This Singing World, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

Power, by Lion Feuchtwanger, translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. New York: The Viking Press. $2.50.

Real Dogs, composed by Charles Wright Gray. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

Issues of European Statesmanship, by B. G. De Montgomery. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

Fifty Famous Painters, by Henrietta Gerwig. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $3.50.

The American People, by Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

The Second Book of Negro Spirituals, edited by James Weldon Johnson. New York: The Viking Press. $3.50.

The American Senate, by Lindsay Rogers. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

Gastronomy as a Fine Art

The Physiology of Taste, or Meditations on Transcendental Gastronomy, by Brillat-Savarin, with an introduction by Arthur Machen; and embellished with designs by Andrew Johnson. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. (Limited edition of 500 copies.) $15.

THIS edition of Brillat-Savarin's famous book celebrates the centenary of its publication. It is not the first sumptuous edition in English, for there exists a large octavo translation, entitled "A Handbook of Gastronomy," and illustrated by Lalauze; but this one, in typography, binding and illustration, is thoroughly delightful. It is a handsome volume, 7½ by 11 inches, bound in dark blue paper and vellum, and decorated at the heads of chapters with the drawings by Mr. Johnson. These, drawn in heavy lines, are very effective, some full of humor and some of grace.

The only feature of the book that leaves one dissatisfied is the introduction by Mr. Machen. One would have thought that to write an essay on Savarin would have aroused in the essayist only pleasant thoughts and tender or amusing reminiscences, but for Mr. Machen it seems to have suggested little except complaints concerning the present low estate of cooking in England and lamentations over the difficulties of finding a good restaurant in London. Savarin was a jolly person, and gloomy thoughts are out of place within the covers of his book.

The Art of Dining

In 1876 a translation of the "Physiologie du gout" was published under the title "Gastronomy as a Fine Art," and this title has always seemed to me more fortunate than Savarin's own. It better suggests the actual subject of his amusing treatise. For Savarin's subject is really what old Thomas Walker, author of the "Original," called "Aristology or the Art of Dining," while the "physiology of taste" forms only a minor part of his book.

Of course, one element of Savarin's charm lies in his mock-solemnity and his assumption that correct form and taste in the affairs of the table are of fundamental importance. His book has been called one of the most original of the nineteenth century, and its originality lay not only in its subject but in its method. To begin a discussion of eating with aphorisms or axioms like those of Euclid and to proceed with an air of philosophic decorum from step to step, developing a theory with all the earnestness of a writer of a monograph, gave to the work an appearance of learning and solidity, and the title he chose for the whole was calculated to heighten the impression. But it is only an appearance. He had no intention of being dull, even for a moment; and he never is. His readers have cherished his book far more for the amusement than for the instruction it affords.

"The Tenth Muse"

In this respect the "Physiology of Taste" recalls certain English books, such as those of Walton and White of Selbourne, which, purporting to be practical, have won countless readers and annotators because they are delightful. In such books it is individuality of the author that constitutes their chief charm. Prattling about himself, his preferences and prejudices, his experiences and experiments, unblushingly egotistical but never offensive, he writes down himself while ostensibly defending a hobby; and that is why such books outlast a thousand treatises that are possibly more learned or exact, but that are dull.

Of course, Savarin was serious enough in his fundamental tenet that, since eating and cooking are the most general of arts, they should be cultivated and practiced as artistically as possible. He honestly believed that "Gastarea, the Tenth Muse," as he amusingly calls her, is quite as civilizing an influence as any of her nine sisters. He lived during a period when the art of the chef reached perhaps its highest development; his position as magistrate of the Court of Cassation, held for a quarter of a century, was sufficiently important to give him an entrance into some of the finest private dining rooms; and he was well informed regarding the work of the best Italian and French cooks of the old régime.

If one compares his book, published in 1825, with the "Almanach des Gourmands" of de la Reynieres, between 1802 and 1812, one will perceive that it shows a remarkable advance in taste and refinement. Savarin's great virtue is that he advocates temperance, simplicity, and good manners as the necessary concomitants of a successful dinner. His traditions are those of his time, of course, and manners have changed. Many readers will consider his subject "low," and many others will object to one or another of his likings; and yet it is surprising how few of his general observations need any amendment today.

Many Admirers

Savarin has always had a large following of loyal admirers in France, England and America, though he has been hardly a name to the majority of readers. He was neither an amateur cook, like Dumas, père, nor a gastronomical reformer, like Walker. There are even doubts whether he was as infallible an epicure as he pretends, and he lays more stress upon the gustatory than upon the intellectual prowess of his hosts and guests. But one must take his books as it is, the work of an engaging enthusiast who knows his subject and who writes about it with unflagging humor and gusto. Whether he is telling about the man who made asparagus-sprouts of wood and planted them in his neighbor's garden, or how he himself introduced his famous fondue from Switzerland into America; whether he is inveighing against fashionable tabel-manners of Paris or writing veiled advertisements of his friends among the restaurateurs, he is unfailingly spirited and entertaining.

Conrad the Husband

Joseph Conrad As I Knew Him, by Jessie Conrad. London: Heinemann. 6s. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

MANY of the incidents related in this book might be considered trivial and homely, yet they evince such humor, comprehension and unruffled devotion that the reader will find himself agreeing with Mr. Curle, who states in his introduction that "they have a value all their own."

It is almost proverbial that geniuses are not easy to live with; Conrad was no exception to this rule. Those who perhaps only knew him through his books, and yet who think of him with an almost intimate affection, will experience a growing sense of gratitude and admiration for the patience, unselfishness and wisdom which Mrs. Conrad brought to bear upon the problems of their married life. Since Conrad was Conrad, many of these were presumably inevitable, but how exasperating they would have been to anyone less capable of dealing with them in a big and good-humored way.

Unaccountable Whims

We read of his habit of spilling candle grease—anywhere—of throwing bread pellets about at meals, to the consternation of his guests, for the more excited he got, the faster and fiercer the pellets flew; of his sudden unaccountable whims, as for instance: "Often in later years would Conrad attempt to write on odd pieces of paper in remote corners of the garden. Once he even annexed the only bathroom we had. He would give no reason for his strange choice, but for over a week our bathing hours were greatly restricted. In another phase he would wear only a greatly faded bath-robe, and insisted on working in the conservatory which adjoined the drawing-room. This necessitated posting a maid as scout near the front door to warn me of intending callers. I fancy the old gardener was the principal sufferer at this time. The expression of his gloomy face when he caught sight of the yellow-striped bath-robe tempted me always to laugh outright."

Such incidents as these are related, if sometimes a little ruefully, yet with an all-bracing indulgence. And the reader is never left in doubt that they weigh as nothing in the balance against Conrad's extraordinary tenderness of heart toward his wife and their boys, his deep appreciation of and dependence upon her, and the unfailing interest of his genius. "My husband's books were to me as so many children, so to speak, and each in turn should have its place in these recollections. There is attached to one and all some tender remembrance and unforgotten episode."

Mrs. Conrad makes no attempt in these pages to estimate or analyze her husband's contribution to letters—she says very simply, that they were too much him, for her attitude toward them to be critical, it was always maternal—a most admirable summing up!—but from the first, when as a young girl she was given the manuscript of "The Outcast of the Islands" to read in 1895, in her own way she lived almost as eagerly in his books as did the writer himself.

To be with Joseph Conrad, even in a cottage in the country, must always have been an eventful affair. Ford Madox Hueffer's reminiscences, while merely impressionist and therefore unreliable as to detail, rang true in regard to the general tenure of Conrad's days and nights; wherever they were, and moves were frequent, there were always dramatic episodes, the most important and exciting of which were, of course, the writing and the appearing of Conrad's books.

The Visit to Poland

The greatest adventure of all, was the journey in 1914 on the eve of the outbreak of the war, when Conrad took his wife and children to Poland for the first time. It is interesting to compare her description of that experience with Conrad's essay "Poland Revisited." "I understood my husband so much better after those months in Poland," she writes. "So many characteristics that had been strange and unfathomable to me before took, as it were, their right proportions. I understood that his temperament was that of his countrymen." But their visit was rudely interrupted by the news that war had broken out, and then began the journey home, of almost incredible difficulty and danger, through Austria to Italy, and thence home to England. "We had crossed the Italian frontier only one short week before orders were received from Germany to hold us back till the end of the war."

The world will welcome a full dress biography of Conrad, which is to appear shortly, "a book that must be a monument of fact," writes Mrs. Conrad, "facts that another friend, M. Jean-Aubry, has collected and verified with the most patient care, visiting every place for authentic information." Having read a single herald-chapter from M. Jean-Aubry's pen, "Joseph Conrad in the Congo," already published, we know what to expect, in fidelity to detail and minute accuracy of research. But assuredly nothing will touch the affections more closely, or give keener pleasure to the lover of that great-hearted Pole, who made England his home and the English which he so brilliantly adorned his language, than this simple narrative, revealing Conrad in a light at once so intimate, so humorous and so tender.

E. F. H.

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Do You Say—
—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewheres; those kind of men; that coat sets good; he don't know as he can; a mutual friend; the bread raises; providing I go; one less thing; where will I meet you; he referred back to; we are having friends for dinner?

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Music News of the World

'Fidelio' as a Beethoven Monument

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Sept. 18

THE news that Toscanini intends to commemorate Beethoven's centenary not only by the performance of all the symphonies, but also by that of Beethoven's only opera, was sufficient to arouse considerable interest in artistic quarters. For it meant a tribute to a work which has hitherto been considered as belonging to the limited circle of German opera. Toscanini, by making it an important part of his Beethoven program, proclaimed it to be a musical monument and the property of the whole world.

This, indeed, we felt also at the performance of "Fidelio," conducted by Bruno Walter at the Municipal Opera House. It was in this way that Walter celebrated his own birthday, and gave to the public an opportunity of showing their gratitude to one who is entitled to the highest honors for the great services rendered by him to Berlin operatic life.

Moral Substance

Opera in general is one of the things in music that is of the earth, earthy. How is it, then, that a master aiming at the verities in music determined to write an opera? It is certain that Beethoven revealed a powerful dramatic instinct in the works written for the concert hall. It is, however, impossible to accept him as a dramatist. What, then, induced him to write his opera "Fidelio"?

It was obviously the ethical, moral substance of the plot that led him to undertake this task. He was sure of himself. He was determined to compose something quite different from the ordinary run of opera, something quite unlike even Mozart's operas, the plots of which he could not help finding very frivolous. Beethoven took everything very seriously. So, when he tackled the problem of opera, he could not but be attracted and at the same time repelled by realism. Also, he did not want to express in opera the transitory things of existence. No wonder he had to try three times before he succeeded in surmounting the difficulties arising from these conflicting aims. No wonder he wrote no fewer than four overtures. The overture form, embracing as it does the essential things of the musical drama, was, of course, more familiar to the symphonist—accustomed to the highest concentration of musical style—than were the many details which an opera composer is bound to master.

Music in a Ruin

Accustomed as we are to consider artistic values from the standpoint of the present-day spectator, we must confess that the book of the drama has nothing to say to us. The whole work is like hearing great music in a ruin. As in all such works, virtuous and wicked people stand sharply contrasted, as they are never found in ordinary life. Pizarro, governor of the prison where Florestan is incarcerated, is, of course, the worst villain who ever existed, while Florestan himself, and Leonore, his wife—who makes unheard-of sacrifices to save him—are virtuous beyond description.

Now, what could be done with persons so unusual, if a composer wants to be true not only to human nature but also to himself Beethoven the opera composer really remained a symphonist. He built arias and ensemble pieces like other opera composers, but always clinging to his own symphonic methods. No doubt Mozart, who had devoted profound study to the Italian opera, was much more experienced in this kind of composition. We therefore find him much more up to date than Beethoven, so far as opera is concerned. But only a Beethoven could ascend to such lofty heights in dramatic power and expressive faculty as Beethoven did in the second act of his "Fidelio," when good and evil are contrasted in a deeply moving way, and virtue triumphs by awakening the villain's bad conscience. This is the very essence of the musical drama. Nobody can resist the powerful effect of this scene. And if, afterward, in the final scene, we witness the foreshadowing of the Ninth Symphony by the hymns of joy, we feel that Beethoven has left the zenith of his work behind him.

"Fidelio" Unpopular

The opera "Fidelio" is unpopular, even in Germany. How could it be otherwise? Though virtue and vice are contrasted in so effective a way its appeal, of course, is not to be compared with that of a film. Noble and monumental music will never console us for so antiquated a libretto. But it has always been held in such great esteem that the performance of this work was considered to be a sort of festival. The Beethoven centenary ought, therefore, to be a new invitation for the whole world to produce a work, for the performance of which Toscanini and La Scala will set a noble example.

For Germany, it is the example of Gustav Mahler that commands imitation. Mahler, when director of the Vienna Opera, saw his chief task in giving model performances of operas which had not yet acquired popularity. "Fidelio" is the most notable of them. Accustomed to permeate all he did with the fire of his musicianship, he achieved the finest production of this opera that ever took place on the German operatic stage. He did not content himself with bringing the musical side of the opera to the highest excellence, but he extended his activity also to the stage management and to the action. In his production he was strongly supported by Alfred Roller, a painter discovered by Mahler himself for the operatic stage. He had drawn up the sketchces of the scene which agreed not only with Mahler's, but also with Beethoven's intentions. Look at the prison as designed by him. It is the darkest place imaginable. It is lighted only from the left side. In this scene we see all the prisoners standing in the court, and Pizarro raging before them. But immediately after, how full of light and joy is the stage in the finale!

Bruno Walter, Mahler's best pupil, could do nothing better than follow the footsteps of his master. He also emphasized the bigness of this music, but softened it by the grace peculiar to him. He had called in the help of the same Alfred Roller who had been the assistant of Gustav Mahler. He also inserted the so-called "Leonore" Overture between the prison act and the finale. This may be contrary to the drama, but it always proves very effective, the more so, because it stands out of its surroundings.

This performance of "Fidelio" was given in true festival fashion, for the principal parts were taken by the best singers available. Helene Wildbrunn sang the part of Leonore, and though at first she fought a hard fight with her high notes, she became admirable when she joined Florestan in the prison. He was Asgard Oestvig from Vienna, whose gorgeous tenor voice may have declined during his career, but he is a wonderful actor who really feels his part. Wilhelm Rode, an extraordinary bass-baritone, a former member of the Munich State Opera, was a very characteristic Pizarro, and the part of Rocco, that faithful old fellow, was held by Paul Bender, than whom no better could be found. The Governor was Alexander Kipnis, with his really governing bass voice.

The Worcester Music Festival

THE sixty-seventh annual music festival of the Worcester County Musical Association was held in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Mass., this week, with Albert Stoessel as conductor for the second season, the festival chorus of 300 voices, an orchestra composed of 58 members of the New York Symphony Society and various soloists.

The concerts, which began with a presentation of Verdi's Manzoni Requiem Wednesday evening, and were to conclude with a program for children this afternoon, were dotted with a number of items unfamiliar to festival audiences, and, in several instances, to American hearers generally.

Of chief interest among the novelties, perhaps, was "Saturday's Child, an Episode of Color," song cycle for mezzo-soprano, tenor and chamber orchestra, by Emerson Whithorne, the American composer. The music is based on verses by the Negro poet, Countee Cullen, selected from his first volume, "Color," which caused considerable stir in literary circles last year. The song cycle had been performed previously only in Paris and New York. It was heard on Thursday afternoon at Worcester.

Without doubt Mr. Whithorne has achieved with this music a tour de force—and not entirely in the derogatory sense. Some have complained that Debussy, in setting "Pelléas" to music, showed too much skill; that his musical commentary merely underlines the incomprehensible, out-Maeterlincks Maeterlinck. In a lesser degree, Whithorne has done similar service to Cullen; that is, his score is remarkably expressive of the text. But it must not be supposed that the two cases are entirely parallel. Debussy interpreted Maeterlinck so exquisitely that his music has all but killed the drama; and who is sorry? It can hardly be said that Whithorne has been precisely that kind of friend to Cullen. These poems, themselves not only musically lovely but throbbing with the sorrow and the aspiration of a race, neither call for nor would readily permit such cavalier treatment. Whithorne is not Debussy; and if he were, he might strive in vain to take Cullen's message from the poet's lips.

Happily, he has not so striven. At the least, he has called attention to some rarely fine verses; at best, he has given them a setting all but worthy of them. This music bears no relation to jazz, and none to the typical Negro spiritual or Negro work-song of the southern United States. Its forbears are the tom-tom, the dance measures of the primitive forest, and the cries of a superstition-ridden people. Listening to it, one feels an analogy with Stravinsky's paganism; one recalls the screams of Schönberg's Pierrot. But there is no feeling of imitation. In his most successful moments Whithorne appears to have caught the essence of Cullen's projection of an oppressed race struggling to clear its feet of the undertow of savagery that it may ride the tide of progress.

Weird Tonalities

Plangent rhythms and weirdly sided tonalities give the atmosphere to the tragic drama. For drama unfolds in the succession of songs, and its effectiveness is heightened by a sophisticated application of prosody, in strange contrast to the pervading harmonic jungle murk. The words receive the respect they deserve. Phrasing and accent reveal their meaning.

Other details of the score reflect less credit on the composer. One may accept the use of spoken words to represent the comment of the father on the child of the title. But it is difficult to regard with satisfaction the onomatopoeic use of voice and instrument with the word "roared" or with the line "When the gusty rain winds beat." And the close, following a passage of effective pianissimo punctuated by subdued drum rolls, was impaired for one listener by a sudden forte from the tympani as climax.

Nevertheless, a significant accomplishment. The voice parts were taken by Mina Hager and Wendell Hart, who, with conductor and orchestra, lent their powers generously to the realization of the piece. Mr. Whithorne was present to receive the plaudits of the audience; one wished Mr. Cullen were there to share them.

Another novel item on this program was the violin concerto of Samuel Gardner, native of Russia who has spent most of his life in America. Mr. Gardner played the solo part, and stirred more admiration as fiddler than as composer. He has a full-bodied tone and remarkable technical ability. But his concerto, revised in 1923 following performances in 1920, might have been written in 1850. There is a long first movement with a difficult cadenza; a slow movement of much beauty suggesting a Caucasian threnody, and a brilliant closing section. It is an admirable vehicle for a virtuoso, but it adds nothing to the literature of the violin.

On the same program was a "Sonata Sopra Santa Maria" by Monteverdi, which served to exemplify ancient musical manners but not to cause regrets that times have moved.

One of the most interesting of the novel numbers was the Coronation Scene from "Boris Godounoff," in Moussorgsky's own version—without benefit of Rimsky-Korsakoff's much debated denaturing process—given at the concert of Thursday evening. After a single hearing one's uppermost thought is one of wonder that Rimsky thought it necessary to regularize its chords and progressions. The barbaric tang of the orchestral introduction in particular is precisely appropriate, and any civilizing process could only have impaired its quality. Rimsky remarked in his autobiography that he had not painted over the old picture and that if ever it were decided that the original was the better version, the score would be there for production. That score is now reported about to be released; after this taste, we shall await it with impatience.

Other Items

Wendell Hart and Fraser Gange sang the parts of Shuisky and Boris. Other items on this program were Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel," with Ethyl Hayden and Doris Doe as the soloists; the Alleluia and Resurrection from Liszt's oratorio "Christus," sounding emptier even than most of Liszt; Bach's "Peasant" Cantata, with Miss Hayden and Mr. Gange delightfully interpreting the Cantor's playful mood; an excerpt from the "Christmas" Oratorio, and Brahms' "Song of Fate," masterly choral piece excellently rendered.

On Wednesday evening there was an admirable performance of the Manzoni Requiem, in which Miss Doe, replacing Sophie Braslau at the last moment and without rehearsal, gave a splendid account of herself. The other soloists were Helen Traubel, soprano; Charles Hackett, tenor, and Mr. Gange.

The conducting of Mr. Stoessel, heard by the present reviewer this week for the first time, bore out all the good things that have been said of it previously in these columns. Mr. Stoessel is conductor of the New York Oratorio Society and assistant conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Musically intelligent and sensitive, always master of his vocal and orchestral forces, catholic and curious as programmaker, he clearly is leading the Worcester Festival to greater glories.

L. A. S.

Boston Symphony Season Opened

THE forty-sixth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the third under the conductorship of Serge Koussevitzky, was opened in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon with a concert which will be repeated this evening. The program:

Overture to "Der Freischütz".....Weber
Two Nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals".....Debussy
Suite from the Ballet "Chout" op. 21.....Prokofieff
Symphony No. 3 in E flat major ("Eroica") op. 55.....Beethoven

Mr. Koussevitzky was warmly greeted. The orchestra stood when he entered; a large portion of the audience followed suit, and the applause continued after nearly all had sat down again.

Prokofieff's Suite was performed for the first time in Boston. The "story" of the ballet is amusing. Unhappily the sections of the music that make up this suite carry no suggestion, save in the most general way, of the action of the scenes they are supposed to represent; except for one horrid cry that seems to mark the discovery of the white goat. That is perhaps nothing to complain about; it merely becomes necessary to regard the suite purely as music. As such, it is characteristically well made, stirring in rhythmical and dynamic contrasts, and gorgeous in color. There is even a section of sustained lyrical beauty, as beauty used to be defined. The more violent expressions, too, come rather pleasingly to the ear today. When the ballet was first done in London, in 1921, one critic found much of the music "harsh, raucous, bitter." Had he then heard "The Rite of Spring?" Today this music of Prokofieff's strikes one as delightful, amusing, thrilling or lovely; but not as bitter. Nor as strikingly original. It is much nearer to Moussorgsky than to Stravinsky in his prime. Most of the audience seemed pleased; nobody walked out. The performance was surpassingly good. A solo violin passage was played by Mr. Burgin with fine dash.

The symphony, which was played by Mr. Koussevitzky two years ago, now marks perhaps the initial gesture of homage at the beginning of the Beethoven centenary season. It was played, as previously under Mr. Koussevitzky, eloquently and with all reverence to the composer. The final movement in particular was aflame with poetic beauty. Beethoven is not one of the composers with whom Mr. Koussevitzky takes liberties.

But does the conductor read the program notes? They included a note taken from the first published score of this work, which said: "Since this symphony is longer than an ordinary symphony, it should be performed at the beginning, rather than at the end of a concert, either after an overture or an aria, or after a concerto." There is sound sense in that. It applies, too, to other symphonies than the "Eroica." The fashion is against it. But fashion cannot alter the fact that this program would have been more enjoyable if the symphony had had the second place.

Debussy's oft-exhibited twins were dusted off and made most presentable. The overture to "Freischütz" suffered from the too great attention of the conductor. Instead of being electrical, it was soporific. Of course, when Mr. Koussevitzky asks us, we listen politely while he musically dissects. But sometimes we wish—like Christopher Robin—that he wouldn't.

L. A. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Elsie Janis will open the first performance of "The Woman's Theater" at the Klaw Theater, New York, on Oct. 31, with a poem she has written.

The opening of Paul Robeson in "Black Boy," scheduled for Monday night at the Comedy Theater, has been postponed until Wednesday night.

A play by Marian Spitzer and Herman J. Mankiewicz is scheduled for New York production by Crosby Gaige.

The Fairbanks Twins will be in "Cheerio," the new Gertrude Lawrence musical comedy, in New York.

A play, "Elizabeth Tudor," written by James Reynolds, general art director for Charles Dillingham, is announced for a special matinée performance soon in New York.

Mrs. Fiske has started rehearsals of "Ghosts," in which she will tour this season under the direction of Charles D. Coburn and Patterson McNutt.

By Permission of Bogue-Laberge Concert Management

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, Which Made Its First American Appearance This Week at the Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge Chamber Music Festival at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., on Invitation of Baron de Cartier, Belgian Ambassador to the United States. After the Festival It Will Tour America. The Members Are, Left to Right, R. Maas, Cello; L. Halleux, Second Violin; A. Onnou, First Violin, and G. Prévost, Viola.

A Baltic Musical Pilgrimage

By HERMAN KLEIN

II

ON MY way to Riga I had lingered for a day or two at Reval (Tallinn), the Estonian capital, where opera, if equally enjoyed, is not quite so generously served. (Five and one-half millions of Estonian marks per annum sounds like a liberal subsidy, but at 1800 to the pound, or 560 to the dollar, the "intendant" complains that it does not enable him to make ends meet.) Rehearsals were in progress there, too, but I had promised to return in time for the opening performance.

Without being told the amount of the Riga subsidy, it was easy to see that the whole undertaking in the Latvian capital was upon a broader and more munificent scale, as befitting the larger and richer city. The opera house, like the National Theater, and, in fact, all the public buildings, appears to be of nobler design because seen amid beautiful gardens and picturesque surroundings, which everywhere impart a sense of space. I have seen all the big cities of western Europe; I visited St. Petersburg and Moscow in the days of the empire; I am mindful of the Avenue de l'Opéra, Unter den Linden, and the Ringstrasse, with their imposing temples devoted to the lyric art; but I know no more magnificent site than that which has for its culminating edifice the opera house at Riga.

A Genuine Interest

I was soon to learn that the interest taken by the Latvian state in the welfare of opera, as indeed of every branch of music, was genuine and substantial. Thanks to the kind offices of my friend the distinguished London Times correspondent in that city, I was introduced without delay to the official who controls everything and everybody connected with the artistic life of the place. This was Dr. Alfred Bihlmans, the director of the press department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A man of culture, an accomplished linguist, a clever writer on many important subjects, a first-rate organizer, an ardent Latvian who regards English as the universal language and speaks it faultlessly. Dr. Bihlmans not only proffered the services of a cicerone from his own office and the use of a Government automobile, but gave a lunch in my honor at the Press Club and arranged for me to hear whatever music was available, besides a great deal that in the ordinary way was not.

"At least," he said, "I can pull the strings in such a manner as to give you some idea of what we are doing to revive the glories of our mother-tongue, our poetry, our native music both ancient and modern; in short, of those fine arts the study of which can enhance our people's pride in their freedom and the wealth of their inheritance."

So, to begin with, I listened one morning in the foyer of the opera to a rehearsal for principals and chorus of the work that was to inaugurate the season, which was no other than the "Kitesh" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, executed (minus orchestra) in precisely the same concert form in which it had been given at Covent Garden in March of the present year. Only now it proved far more enjoyable. Sung by Latvian artists—fine voices all—to a new Latvian translation (everything must be sung in the language of the country), the second act was interpreted with such tremendous energy, such amazing power of dramatic characterization, that the meaning of the action and the beauty of the music seemed to stand clearly revealed without the aid of either scenery or orchestra.

Obviously, excellent material and a strong ensemble were at the disposal of the conductor—that able musician, Emil Cooper, who, it may be remembered, visited London and conducted Russian opera for Sir Joseph and Sir Thomas Beecham at Drury Lane in the years just preceding the war. True, the history of the Riga Opera as an institution extends back only some 15 years, but it employs the best available artists; and those of the caliber of Milda Brechman-Stengel and Rudolf Berzinz I found capable of doing full justice to "Kitesh." Emil Cooper had never conducted at Riga before, and everybody was in love with the gifted little man. I was not surprised.

To Dr. Bihlmans I also owed the privilege of a private recital of Latvian folk songs, given specially for me in her own spacious apartment by the talented and popular Liedersinger, Malvine Wiegner-Grünberg. This charming songstress, who has won fame in other lands besides her own, has made a specialty of the old native melodies, which she renders with such grace and feeling; and their appeal through her art becomes irresistible.

On the following evening I attended an open-air orchestral concert in one of the parks. An enormous crowd listened amid perfect silence and palpable enjoyment to a program of symphonic music by Beethoven, Dvořák, Tchaikovsky and Liszt, with vocal numbers by a Russian coloratura soprano of merit.

At the Press Club I met Prof. J. Vitols, the head of the Conservatoire, and Mr. J. Zalits, one of the directors of the opera. The former is a composer, who lived for many years in St. Petersburg and was the intimate friend of Anton Rubinstein, Tchaikovsky, Glazounoff, Borodin, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. He was most interesting, and his conversation yielded a vast fund of amusing anecdote. He frankly admitted that his music, excepting perhaps some of his chamber compositions, might not now be regarded as sufficiently advanced for prevailing tastes; but he warmly supported the anxious wish of Dr. Bihlmans that the published Latvian music of today, both for orchestra and for voices, should be made known to a wider public both in England and America. This wish dwells in my thought as among the last which was expressed to me before I said good-by to the warm-hearted and hospitable friends that I made during my six days' stay in Riga.

Reval Again

Then back to Reval again—dear old Russian-looking Reval, with its picturesque minarets and lofty towers, its irregular streets and noisy cobblestones, its ancient castle and battlements frowning down upon us from its one solitary activity. Here is contrast that invites no invidious comparisons. Estonia, making steady growth out of a troublous past, may not yet be rich in this world's goods; but she possesses, like her neighbors, a wealth of tradition, of poetry, of folklore, of national song, that is all her own. Reval loves its opera, and has built for it a huge twin structure, containing both auditorium and concert hall, that would serve for a city three times its size. Perhaps it will "grow up" to it. Meanwhile, it eases the burden of its "intendant" by welcoming to the boards the talented young singers sent there by the local Conservatoire. There they gain experience, and some become such favorites that quite a pang is felt when the call of ambition (and higher fees) attracts them elsewhere. Such is the system that evolves itself in a country where opera flourishes in the hearts of the people.

Little wonder, then, that I had eyes and ears only for what was good in the performance of "Eugen Onegin" that opened the season at Reval on Sunday, Aug. 29. It may be true that Tchaikovsky's opera requires first-rate singers to rescue it from an occasional sense of dullness. Nevertheless, here were the makings of a good ensemble; a true impulse of earnestness, sincerity, and artistic feeling; an ease of diction that defied the critical foreigner to distinguish nuances between the Estonian translation and the original Russian text; and, finally, a youthful Tatiana whose successful début gave assurance that she would earn herself a name in the world. Maybe I shall go back to Reval one of these days to see for myself what progress Marta Runge is making. Anyhow, I shall not be sorry to revisit that fascinating city.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Rereading Jane Porter

ALL down the years since 1809, many a maiden, enthralled by Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," has set up in her heart a resplendent ideal, has been moved, as was the Lady Helen Mar, of whom we read that she "had seen and known the virtues of Sir William Wallace, and from that hour, all that was excellent in man seemed to her to be in him summed up."

An author who is able so to portray a character that he will live for succeeding generations — for without Jane Porter Sir William Wallace might have remained hidden in the pages of history—to reveal, as it were, a heroic ideal—such an author deserves to be better known today, instead of being classed among half-forgotten folk. Rereading the book after a lapse of from twenty to forty years, we are not willing to concede that William Wallace is overdrawn or overidealized.

Born in 1776, Jane Porter lived, in her earlier years, in the midst of stirring events, when the world was ready for just such heroic reading as she gave it. Her first book, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," published in 1801, was written shortly after the partition of Poland, when its refugees, among them Kosciusko, were pouring into London. This sympathetic and impressionable young girl was so moved by all that was going on about her that she wrote the book, not thinking of publication, but "to embody the ideas and impressions with which her heart and mind were filled." When friends urged her to publish it, she hesitated, because other "authoresses" of her day were writing such usual books, more feminine. "Thaddeus of Warsaw," however, met with instant success, and honors were showered upon the modest and retiring author. It was translated, into several languages, and was read by Kosciusko, and her greatest honor was the friendship bestowed upon her by the great patriot.

"And no light praise it is," a writer in 1835 says, "that she has thus pioneered the way for the greatest exhibition of the greatest genius of our time." Scott and Jane Porter had been playmates in childhood, and met again in later years when both had achieved fame; and Miss Porter writes of Scott: "He did me the honor to adopt the style or class of novel of which 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' was the first' . . . and which formed a new species of writing in that day, to which Madame de Stael . . . has given the appellation of 'an epic in prose.'"

The opening paragraphs of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," published over one hundred and twenty-five years ago, might have been written by one of our best modern writers; but throughout the book are indications of an older day and style. The ladies wept much; even the men, not unlike old Finnish heroes, were more inclined to weep than to laugh; there were tottering footsteps, and queer expressions: "She returned her perfumed handkerchief to her pocket"; she was "wiping' away the really starting tears with her white lace cloak." And, in one of the many moments of stress, the hero, otherwise poised, "placed his hand upon his brain"!

The delineations of daily living in that day are all too few, but here is a line from a description of a Georgian library: "Its plaster casts of the nine muses which stood in nine recesses, were draped with blue net, looped up with artificial roses."

"Scottish Chiefs" is a drama moving with rapidity, filled with stirring events. It holds one enthralled; it leaves one surrounded by the ever-living characters, and Scotland is before you in all its tragic beauty of beetling crags, precipitous cliffs, deep gorges and low skies; rushing streams and roaring cataracts and calm lakes; forests and fastnesses where Wallace found refuge; and all through it is the golden thread of those brave old Scottish names—Bruce, Mar, Ramsay, Ruthven, Lockart, Ker, Kirkpatrick; Macgregor, Graham; Glenfinlass, Stirling, Bothwell, Cambus-Kenneth.

"Scottish Chiefs" was written while the author lived with her mother and sister at Thames Ditton. It was published in 1809, was widely translated, and was read by persons of all degrees, even by queens and kings and emperors. Napoleon placed an interdict to prevent its circulation in France, because he considered the story dangerous to the state.

Jane Porter lived, when a small child, in an ancient house in Scotland, and there absorbed the stories and legends of that northern land; her nurses sung them and her maids and serving-men told them over and over. But her "child instructess" was an ancient dame whom the little girl met when playing on the green slopes, gathering "grass-flowers"; Lucky Forbes, with knitting in hand, would speak of the peace and quiet in contrast to the days of Sir William Wallace, and to her, mostly, was the author indebted for her knowledge of his character.

Her mother, left a widow, the family moved to London so a talented son, later Sir Robert Ker Porter, artist, diplomat and traveler, might have metropolitan advantages. Here, as afterward at Thames Ditton and Esher, the best known people of that day gathered about their fireside; and in her Journal of 1801 Jane wrote: "This is the society that I love! It is amongst such beings that I feel the dignity of man."

All the honors heaped upon the young writer did not spoil her. She continued to write to keep up her reputation won by her first books—"The Pastor's Fireside," and "Sir Edward Seward's Diary" being the better known—"and while she was alive to praise," to quote from a sketch written in 1849 by one who knew her, "and grateful for attention, she was never drawn out of her domestic circle by flattery."

Mrs. S. C. Hall writes of Miss Porter as "studied, thoughtful, painstaking," and mentions her beauty as "statuesque, serious, cheerful, intense." Her own Journal records that Sir Sidney Smith said that she reminded him of the noted Mrs. Siddons, and when calling upon the family, as he frequently did, he exclaimed, "And there is Mrs. Siddons looking more like a medal than ever!" N. P. Willis, the American poet, was a visitor at the Porters', and he and Jane spent one delightful day together, in 1835, at Stratford. He, also, speaks of "her tall and striking figure and noble face, still possessing the remains of uncommon beauty."

In the cottage on Esher Hill in Surrey, Jane Porter, with her mother and talented sister, spent ten happy years. The cottage was set amidst historical and poetical surroundings. "The palings of my mother's garden," she writes, "divided her little domain from the superb lawns and woods of Claremont Park," the childhood home of Queen Victoria. From the front of the cottage could be seen the stately gates and old trees of Esher Place where lived Wolsey,

"That trod the ways of glory
And sounded all the depths and
shoals of honor."

From a hill in the park Jane Porter and her family enjoyed the view that the great Chancellor had looked upon three hundred years before—the towers of Windsor; and also, one which the author believed must have interested him more intensely, St. George's Hill, where, in ancient days, had stood a Roman camp from which had floated the standard of Cæsar.

During the early years of the eighteen hundreds when the Porters lived in Esher cottage, only the tower of the old palace remained in which had been the stately apartments where Wolsey, "lackeyed by the liveried sons of the loftiest peers of the realm," had enjoyed his greatness and received homage. "The superb arras," to quote Jane Porter again, "which had decorated its panelled sides, displaying his rank in splendid blazonry of needlework, had now given place to the tapestry of nature—ivy, with the wild clematis, and other clinging plants."

Of the cottage itself Miss Porter has left no record, merely mentioning "its rose-mantled windows" from which she loved to watch her mother and sister strolling in the Cardinal's grounds, with the little dog running in circles around them. We may be sure, however, that wherever these three gentlewomen lived there was lovely simplicity, good manners and fine hospitality.

At Esher, as at Thames Ditton, they attracted the literary lights of the day, and just such a circle of splendid friends, — those "amiable persons, gifted in heart as well as in head, who never had recourse to animadversions on their acquaintance, nor to the repetition of any current tale of evil report (however wit might season the scandal), for subjects of their discourse. Having the pleasure of always thinking the best of everybody, prejudice nor surmise never had weight with them," she writes in her "Retrospective Preface" to "Scottish Chiefs" in 1840.

In later years, Miss Porter lived with friends. Her presence in London assemblies was always hailed with enthusiasm.

F. H. P.

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Riders to the Sea

The riders cross the undulating grassland, the sunlight flashing on their chestnut horses, sired by an Arab and mothered by a stout New Forest mare. Horses and riders unite in a movement as easy and rhythmic as the rolling downs. Rutty tracks, grass hummocks, close cropped turf beset with gorse and brambles, and waving bracken yield alike to the airy touch of that sure swiftness. The ground descends in a steep slope and the riders lean back, resting on the incline of the air, or bend forward as they canter up the ridge, or give in a swinging side-swerve as the horses take the bend of that grassy amphitheater. They are fluid as wind currents, poised as a tree's branches, part of a flying symphony, never resisting but always yielding to the exigencies of the moment and passing over and beyond and through them.

At first it would seem they had an immeasurable advantage over us, who sit motionless in our squat quadrilateral of steel and wood and iron. We too have left the road and braved the grassy headland, but we are conscious of rubber tires bouncing over challenging ruts, menaced by thorns and flinty surfaces. Our car chugs and pants over the hill-top with perpetual crash of gears, and takes the precipitous descents heralded by scream of brakes, and leaving outriders of evil-smelling clouds. We remain in state, like graven images carried in a chariot, asking occasionally, "Shall we do it?" "Is it possible?"

This rippling casual surface, carven by wind and rain and sun, this earth beneath our tires, is not designed for steel and iron: we are static amidst its rhythm: it will turn us back where the headland cuts the sea, and the horses and their riders vanish among the beeches that clothe it to the shore. What a canter along the sand awaits them!

But while we somewhat tamely seek the road, freedom and adventures are for us, too. A few miles in twice as many minutes, and we are out on the cliff road, above a rocky shore that is far beyond the reach of the horse-riders. To left and right of us a panorama of many headlands opens out: down below the breakers come in with a roar: the wind blows straight from the Atlantic and we speed along the asphalt road in perfect comfort, through quaint old towns, and picturesque fishing villages, past woods and moors, enjoying the widespread pageant of the coast. Now, on the roads appointed for us, we enter into our sense of dominion, and feel part of this smoothly running, delicate device of speed, so perfectly adapted to its purpose.

Sea and land hold out their gifts, two-handed fashion.

Forthe riders on horses, the subtle intimacies of nearness; the touch of brake and heather, mossy "rides" or close-cropped turf, the firm resilience of wet sand, the crunch of stones or shingle. For them, the kissing caress of the surf, races with sea-gulls, scattering of sandpipers, a myriad brief encounters with the tenants of the shore.

For the riders in cars, the enlarging grasp of space and distance; the far-flung sweeps of cliffs and forests, promontories, rivers, towns. For them, the contrast between coast and inland, the swift transmission from seagirt rocks to fertile pasturage, a wide net of experience, range of vision, enlarged contact with the universe.

Jane Porter's Cottage at Esher. From a Sketch Made in 1849

Flower Song

(Lange)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I feel sure once long ago—
Very, very long ago—
Poplars, waving tiny leaflets
Where the silent fir-trees grow,
Saw fair ladies minueting
Gowned in rosy pinks and blues,
Curtseying low to partners bowing
Over silver-buckled shoes.

And I think there ran a river
With a garden by its side
Every color singing music
Hushed and sweet as eventide.
And there must have been a listener,
One who listened well and long,
Poured the memory into bluebells
Calling this the flower song.

Stately ladies, to and fro—
Gallant partners, bowing low—
See the lovely laces sweeping,
See the lights of evening creeping
Into silken folds of dresses,
As the dusk the day caresses.
Farewell dancers, farewell all;
Bluebells ring and shadows fall.

Flora Lawrence Myers.

Natty Bumppo's Country

Snuggled into a narrow valley and straggling all along the shore of Natty Bumppo's lake is a little town. All summer its green leaves, whispering in the pockets of the hills and along the rim of the lake, have met with friendly nods and knowing shakes across the sleepy streets, meandering hither and yon as the mountain or the lake permitted. Now after the first harbinger of autumn has been signalled from the peaks of the mountains and passed by magic signs from this tall oak or that fluttering maple, one suddenly awakens to the fact that the entire mountain and lake-side, arching avenues and isolated clumps of trees in the corners of old gardens and yards, have become a blaze of vermillion, gorgeous russet browns, variegated greens and rich golds.

As one wanders through the old streets, a vine clambers joyously over a trellis gateway, each little tendril sporting some gay bit of color, rioting, tossing, laughing in the breeze. The vines on the houses, now emptied of the sweet choristers that settled in them during the summer months, laugh in brilliant pinks and reds over the empty nests. The ancient gables seem to have renewed their youth; they coquet with the passers-by and the leaves laugh roguishly over gay days spent beneath those old roofs, as if to say: Come in—you'll find us yet—if you look——

Quiet, unpretentious, half-forgotten cottages with sloping roofs, suddenly put on gay attire and come out from their secrecy, and seem bristling to tell you all about it. The waters of the lake, softly nestling the green shadows of the trees, suddenly ripple and sparkle with color and light.

At the end of one of those old avenues is an old castle-like mansion. Forming its gateway are two broken columns, and the columbine—as if longing to cover up the defects of its age-old friend—has jumped across the columns, gamboling in riotous color, each jocund, brilliant leaf glowing in the sunshine. It rambles up each side of the winding path until it reaches the latticed doorway and runs along the old eaves, falling in showers of color. All the way up the mountains behind it is that same brilliant blaze of color, the green pines standing out here and there as if to hold in check this ecstasy of color lost, it set the world on fire. As far as the eye can see, in every direction, winding up the pathway toward the statue of Natty Bumppo and forming the glorious setting for its gray stone, riots this whirlwind of color. Down the long slope of the mountain, through the wood trail to the shore of the lake and far out across the mountain and up the distant hills, the brilliant panorama stretches wave on wave.

The Homestead

When skies are growing warm and bright,
And in the woodlawn bowers
The springtime in her pale, faint robes
Is calling up the flowers,
When all with naked, little feet
The children in the morn
Go forth, and in the furrows drop
The seeds of yellow corn;
What a beautiful embodiment
Of ease devoid of pride
Is the good old-fashioned homestead,
With its doors set open wide!

But when the happiest time is come,
That to the year belongs,
When all the vales are filled with gold
And all the air with songs;
When fields of yet unripened grain,
And yet ungarnered stores
Remind the thrifty husbandman
Of ampler threshing-floors,
How pleasant from the din and dust
Of the thoroughfare aloof,
Stands the old-fashioned homestead,
With steep and mossy roof!

—Alice Cary.

Shottery

Years and years ago—I must not say how many—I first found my way, quite alone, to Shottery, the little hamlet a mile and more away from Stratford. It was September. The summer atmosphere had not yet kissed the frost-lips of the fall—it does it later than in America, and sometimes not at all—and the berries of our July and the apples of our September were alike ripe for the picking. The day was an eternal benison of bounties dropped down from an immaculate sky above. Not a fleck in the azure blue, not a ripple in the sweet, pure air, save as now and then came the gentlest of breezes which kissed barley top and daisy, as I walked out to the long, low cottage of Anne Hathaway. Somehow that cottage was more to me than the "birthplace." . . .

The same ivy and the same woodbine, the same roses and the same marigolds, were not there three hundred and twenty years ago, but assuredly their progenitors were, and probably in the same rich and almost exhaustless profusion. There were the same landscape views, the same hedgerow-bound fields, the same kind of red poppies peeping out from among the stalks of wheat, the same species of linnets in the meadows and of sky-larks in the gray sky.—A. VanDoren Honeyman, in "Bright Days in Merrie England."

Making a Good End

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The robin with his banjo
Is hasting down the lane,
The dancing leaves that ask a tune
Call after him in vain.

The sumac sets his lantern
Crimson beside the way
To guide belated travelers
Beyond the verge of day.

The brook that through the summer
Such jaunty banter had
With wind and bee and forest maid
Is now a sober lad.

The golden-rod far-shining
Across the meadow's rim
The spendthrift wind has tossed aside
As useless coin to him.

The grave, tall pines in friendship
A lonely hill top share
And tell old tales of sunny days
When summer fields were fair.

And high hill echoes answer
The pilgrims' farewell cry
With greetings gay across the miles—
"Good luck! good cheer! good-by!"

Arthur Wallace Peach.

Rasmussen Blesses His Age

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

It is early morning atop the precipitous East Cape which forms the extreme mountain outpost of Siberia toward the east. The first of the new snow has fallen over the peaks and brings the cooling touch of fall. The air is sharp and clear. Not a breeze stirs the surface of Bering Strait where the pack-ice floats slowly northward before the current.

The scene is one of quiet majesty. In the far distance beyond, the Great Diomedes Island is visible before the sun-kissed ice of the horizon. The island forms the dividing line between America and Asia. From where I am standing I look from one part of the world to another, for back of the Great Diomedes is outlined another island like a bank of blue fog. This is the Little Diomedes, and it belongs to Alaska.

Before me everything lies bathed in the strong light of the sun and sea and acts as a striking contrast to the land back of me. Here lies the flat, swampy tundra, apparently a land of all-embracing monotony. . . . It is a plain of empire proportions, through which runs a world of rivers and lakes to places far, far away to the Lena Delta.

At the foot of the ridge I have just climbed I notice a crowd of Tchukchi women dressed in animals' skins of a peculiar cut. They carry on their backs bags made from reindeer hide which they keep filled with herbs and berries. They fit in as details so picturesquely in these wide stretches that I keep on staring at them until they disappear between the green slopes of the valley.

On the little tongue of land, with the pack ice on one side and the shining water on the other, lies the village of Whalen. It is just beginning to take up, and one by one the cooking fires are being lit in the dome-shaped tents made from the skins of the walrus.

Not far from the shore, and standing out in sharp silhouette across the curving line of a little hill, a flock of tame reindeer is nipping the moss, while herdsmen stand by to drive the animals to other grazing regions. To these people this means little, a mere link in the chain of their everyday existence. But to me it is a surpassing event, for this landscape and these people tell me that I am in Siberia, west of the last Eskimo tribe, and that the expedition has been completed.

The high ridge on which I stand and the pure air that surrounds me let me see as in retrospect the tracks of our sleighs in the white snow across the rim of the earth's circle, through the most northerly land of mankind. I vision thousands of little dwelling places, such as make for the comfort of the journey, and I am filled with a great joy. We met adventures such as always wait on him who understands how to seize them. The adventures were all bound up in the most colorful experiences and among the world's most remarkable people.

Slowly we worked our way along uncharted paths and everywhere we added to our knowledge. How long were our sleigh journeys, our course forward, our hunting across land and ice-covered seas, now after game, now looking for people? . . . How little it matters; distances meant nothing to us. In my present rejoicing at the success of the sleigh journey my thoughts turn involuntarily to an experience in Alaska when everybody in the spring was awaiting the visit of daring aviators from the other side of the globe. And I bless with a full heart the fate that let me be born in an age when polar exploration with dog-sleigh was not entirely out of fashion.

For our experiences include exactly the beauty of our many camping places, and the many opportunities for acquiring knowledge when we rested. And again I see plainly before me the slender tracks in the white snow of the sleigh's runners. And within me there wells up a warm feeling of gratitude to our faithful dogs, so easily satisfied. We have worked and toiled together as only living beings can assist each other, now in battle with the encroaching ice, now in hunting to gain sustenance for man and team. Happiest we were, however, when tired and hungry we discovered human habitations in the far distance and got among strange people.

It appears as if all the events of my lifetime join themselves into a natural whole. My gratitude to my dog-sleigh grows into gratefulness for my Greenland childhood. The sleigh was my first plaything, and it was with that I carried through the great task. . . . I was born with the Eskimo language as my own, where other explorers had to acquire it; I lived together with the Greenland hunters so that traveling under the most difficult conditions became to me the natural form of work. It is, therefore, that the Fifth Thule Expedition came as a happy continuation of my childhood and my youth.—Knud Rasmussen, in "From Greenland to the Pacific."

Narcissus

What sudden ecstasy of earth
Hath made thee, star-spray?
O, the swift blossomings from darkness!
O, the quick coming of winds
Bearing strange perfumes!
O, the sudden trembling of stars
In our hands!

—Madeline Mason Manheim, in "Hill Fragments."

Tennyson—Whittier

Although they never met, there were, from first to last, numerous links that bound these two together. In outward circumstance, social environment, and personal characteristics they were exceedingly dissimilar, and yet there was a fundamental likeness that will reveal itself to anyone who studies the two men. . . .

The kinship of these writers becomes more and more evident, and it is interesting to discover, that apart from the similarity of the impression made by each upon his countrymen, they influenced each other and greatly enjoyed one another's work.

In 1867 a letter written by Bayard Taylor described an evening spent with the English poet, when he had listened to the reading of "Guinevere," at which time a volume of Whittier, in "blue-and-gold," lay on Tennyson's table, and the latter made numberless inquiries about the "Quaker poet," whose "Snow-Bound" was then being much discussed in England. . . . Tennyson declared to a friend that "My Playmate" was to him a "perfect poem," while he praised Whittier's descriptions of scenery and wild flowers as "ranking with those of Wordsworth."

On the other hand, Tennyson's "In Memoriam" was deeply appreciated by Whittier. . . .

In a letter written by Dr. Holmes, during a stay in England, he described a visit to Tennyson, remarking that when he saw the Laureate walking among his trees he was "reminded of Whittier as he had seen him in his orchard at Danvers: a curious impression, in view of the absolute dissimilarity in the two men's outward semblance."—Caroline Ticknor, in "Glimpses of Authors."

God, Our Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sense of his intimate relationship with God, which Christ Jesus continuously manifested, was best expressed in his frequent use of the terms "Father," "My Father," and "Our Father." Words could scarcely express a more intimate sense of relationship than that contained in the concept of God's fatherhood and his own divine sonship, which he so firmly maintained. In times of greatest mental stress, as well as in the calmer periods when imparting his precious precepts to his inspired disciples, the Master maintained that sense of unity with Almighty God which so frequently found expression in the term "Father."

This sense of oneness, of closest relationship with the infinite, brought to him an assurance of power beyond that ever possessed or exemplified by any other. The mighty works which he performed in great variety were the outcome of his sure sense of unity with the divine All-power, without which he declared he could do nothing. His words, "The Father . . . he doeth the works," were spoken out of the profound conviction that only as he looked to God in full faith and with clear understanding of the Father's relationship to His children could he demonstrate the availability of divine power to heal and redeem mankind from the divers ills which then as now beset human experience.

The proof is complete that Jesus posited all power in God, and realized his ability to reflect the divine might as wholly dependent upon his faith in God, faith gained through his clear understanding of Him. How perfect was Jesus' humility in the recognition of divine omnipotence, yet how mighty was he rendered through this recognition! We may gain a valuable lesson from his obedience and humility, two mental attributes necessary to the gaining of spiritual power.

Furthermore, Christ Jesus recognized God as the infinite Father, that is, as the Father of all. He never intimated that God's fatherhood could by any means be limited to his own sonship. On the contrary, he saw God as the universal Father, as the creator of the spiritual universe, including perfect man. This concept opens up for each the possibility of demonstrating in some degree, through the recognition of man's sonship with God, the divine All-power, destroying, as did Christ Jesus, the claims of evil. In fact, it is now fully proved through the practice of Christian Science that such recognition results in works similar to those performed by Jesus and his disciples.

In speaking of the universality and impartiality of God's bestowal of good, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 12, 13): "In divine Science, where prayers are mental, all may avail themselves of God as 'a very present help in trouble.' Love," she declares, "is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" Christian Science is revealing, to all who seek its gentle ministry, the means whereby the healing power of divine Love may be invoked to destroy the claims of evil, whatever form they may assume. It is being demonstrated that "God is no respecter of persons;" and thus is His fatherhood established.

It is being learned that in proportion as we turn to God in calm assurance of His infinite love for all His children, are we blessed in terms of peace and happiness. Christian Science is bringing sure proof that God is not afar off, but at hand, present here and now, the divine ever-presence; and the conclusion is forced that since God is ever present and is infinite good, evil, error, discord, have neither presence nor reality. How wonderful, then, is the possibility for the demonstration of good in human experience, for those who gain the understanding of God as the divine Father of all! To realize these blessings, however, it is necessary to gain a true concept of the Father, to learn of the true nature and character of God.

Mankind's many distresses, its troubled and wearisome way, have invariably been due to lack of understanding of the true relationship between God and man. As this understanding is gained, men are liberated from every sense of bondage and restriction, and stand forth in the full liberty of the sons of God.

Knowledge of God is mankind's great need. The understanding of God as infinite, ever present Spirit, as the loving Father, infinitely merciful, possessed of all good, which He has always bestowed upon man, His perfect reflection — this is the understanding which reveals the true relationship between God and His perfect idea, man. It was this recognition which enabled the poet to write:

"I know no life divided,
O Lord of life, from Thee;
In Thee is life provided
For all mankind and me:
I know no death, O Father,
Because I live in Thee;
Thy life it is which frees us
From death eternally."

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BEARS RESUME OPERATIONS IN VIGOROUS WAY

Market Slumps Sharply After Early Advance—Closing Is Weak

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Capitalizing the unfavorable economic situation in the South produced by demoralization of the cotton market, bear traders resumed aggressive selling operations in the stock market today and forced a number of sharp declines in stocks of southern railroads and industrial corporations.

The drive started after an early interval of buying, in which short covering played a prominent part. Purchases for a turn in the trend also were inspired by the belief that the market had been oversold and that its technical position had been improved. Merchandise and equipment shares made the best showing in the initial dealings, but they later gave way before the selling movement.

Despite Wall Street's expectations of an increase in unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation, this stock was hammered down about 2 points along with General Motors, Baldwin and other leaders. Du Pont broke more than 8 points.

Shares of the Coca Cola Company, one of the large enterprises of the South, were unloaded in heavy volume, sending the price down more than 6 points, while Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and other southern rails slumped 2 to 3 points.

The closing was weak. Total sales approximated 800,000 shares.

A rally of 8 points in Italian lire carried the exchange above the four-cent level to within a few points of the year's high mark. Other currencies were steady at the opening.

With firmer money rates holding over the week-end the bond market today was forced to resist a moderate amount of selling pressure, but prices on the whole held fairly firm.

Most of the trading activity again centered in the local traction issues, reflecting satisfaction with the Chamber of Commerce recommendations for higher fares and unified system of operation. Interborough and Third Avenue Railway bonds led the advance.

Higher prices also were established for foreign obligations, notably the German and French municipal issues. Cologne 6½s, advancing fractionally, were around the year's top price.

In the industrial group, buying of the copper liens contrasted with the selling of miscellaneous issues such as Dodge Brothers 6s and American Agricultural Chemical 7½s.

The investment community awaited with interest the prospective award of a Chilean loan for which three New York banking syndicates submitted bids.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4¾@5	4¾@5
Year money	4¾@5	4¾@5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	56c	55⅝c
Bar silver in London	25½d	25¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	42½c	42¼c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$ 91,000,000	$ 950,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	91,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	
Exch. for wk.	562,000,000	5,713,000,000
Bal for wk.	221,000,000	530,000,000
F R bank credit	38,434,871	78,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3⅜@3⅝
60 days	3⅜@3¼
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Chicago	4	Copennagen	5
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	7
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	7½	Oslo	5
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0287⅛	.0288	.193
Belgian francs	.0277	.0277	.193
Swiss francs	.1932	.1932	.193
Lire	.0402	.0395	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.3997	.4000½	402
Sweden	.2671	.2673	268
Norway	.2189½	.2191	268
Denmark	.2656	.2654	268
Spain	.1496	.1492	.193
Portugal	.0517	.0513	1.08
Greece	.0127½	.0124	.193
Austria	.1⅛	.1407	.193
Argentina	.4081¼	.4087	.4245
Brazil	.1410	.1395	.3244
Poland	.1175	.1150	.1930
Czechoslovakia	.0134¾	.0141¾	.203
†Hungary	.0177	.0177	.193
Jugoslavia	.0253	.0253	.193
Finland	.2026	.02964½	.2026
Rumania	.0053	.0052⅝	.0053
Shanghai (tael)	.6212½	.6250	1.0882
Hong Kong	.4828	.4950	.78
Bombay	.3614	.3620	.4866
Yokohama	.4850	.4850	.4984
Uruguay	1.006	1.005	1.0342
Chile	.1209	.1209	.365
Peru	3.71	3.71	4.8665
Canadian Ex	1.00	1.00⅛	1.00

†Per thousand.

DIVIDENDS

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

Interstate Railway declared a dividend of 30 cents a share on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20. The same amount was paid three months ago.

Electric Investors, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

MEXICO OIL OUTPUT GAINS

TAMPICO, Oct. 9—Mexican production of crude oil in the week ended Oct. 2 increased 7715 barrels daily, averaging 210,142 barrels daily. Light oil in the same week gained 1285 daily averaging 74,285 barrels, and heavy oil gained 6427 daily, averaging 135,855.

CITY OF BOSTON BONDS

The syndicate which bought the issue of $3,922,000 City of Boston 4 per cent bonds is offering the serial maturities at prices to yield from 2.85 to 3.91 per cent and the $1,000,000 sinking fund bonds, maturing 1971, are offered at 101.65 to yield 3.95 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 9	Oct. 8
100	Ab & Straus	54	54	54	...
600	Adv-Ru	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17⅝
600	Adv-Ru pf	57	57	57	56½
200	Ahumada	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Air Reduc	130¾	128½	128½	129
200	Ajax Rub	8	8	8	8¼
15100	Allied Ch	132⅞	129	129½	132½
100	Allied Ch pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½
600	Allis-Chal	87½	86¾	86¾	87½
100	Amerada	29¼	29½	29½	29¾
300	Am Ag Ch	14⅜	14¼	14¼	13⅝
700	Am Ag Ch pf	48⅜	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	Am Beet S	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	...
200	Am Beet pf	56	56	56	57
300	Am Bosch	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18
100	Am Brake	130	130	130	131
1000	Am Br Bov	39¾	39	39½	39½
22600	Am Can	51⅝	49½	50¼	51⅝
400	Am Car	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	Am Chain A	25	25	25	25
400	Am Chicle	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
100	Am Cot Oil	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
100	Am&FPw	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Am&FP pf	84	84	84	83¼
200	Am Ice	122	122	122	122
3800	Am Int Crp	37½	35⅞	36	37
100	Am La Fr	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	...
300	Am Linseed	32½	32⅜	32½	32⅛
100	Am Lnns pf	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70
400	Am Locо	104¾	103⅜	103⅜	104½
1100	Am Mch&F	70⅜	68¼	68¼	...
100	Am Radiat	113	113	113	113
1400	Am Pw&Lt	64	63	63	63½
700	Am S Razor	66⅞	66½	66½	66⅜
100	Am Ship	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4800	Am Smelt	134	131⅝	131⅝	134½
600	Am Sugar	74	73½	73½	74
800	Am T&T	145⅛	144⅜	145	146⅛
200	Am Type	116	116	116	...
300	Am WWrks	54½	52	53	54⅜
400	Am Woolen	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28½
100	Am Wool pf	79	79	79	...
100	Am Writ pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Am Zinc pf	32	32	32	32
2500	Anaconda	47⅜	47	47	47⅛
400	Armour A	15⅝	15	15⅛	14⅝
100	Armour B	8½	8¼	8¼	8
800	Asso DG	40⅝	40	40	40⅝
7300	Atchison	146⅝	143⅜	144	146½
1300	Atl Birm&A	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	2
1400	Atl Coast L	203⅜	199¾	199¾	202¾
1000	Atl G&WI	32⅞	31	31¼	32½
100	Atl G&WI pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35½
2900	Atl Refin	105¾	102	102	105¾
100	Atlas Powd	59	59	59	...
100	Austin N	10	10	10	9¾
100	Austin N pf	68	68	68	...
2900	Baldwin	120¼	117½	117½	119⅞
4300	Balt & Ohio	102⅞	101⅜	101⅝	102⅝
100	Balt & O pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	...
900	Barnsdall A	26¼	25⅜	25⅝	26¼
3200	Beth Steel	47⅜	45½	45½	47
100	Botany A	23	23	23	23½
1700	Briggs	28⅝	28¼	28¼	29
700	Br Edison	152⅝	151	151	152
600	Br Man Tr	61¾	60½	60½	61¾
500	Br Un Gas	91	90¼	90¼	91
100	Brown Shoe	33¼	33¼	33⅓	...
1200	Bruns Balke	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
900	Burns Br A	137½	135¼	135¼	137¼
100	Butte Con	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Butte & Sup	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
400	Butterick	58¼	57¼	57¼	58
1000	Cal Pack	68⅝	67½	67½	68
3900	Cal Pet	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
100	Callahan	2	2	2	...
400	Cal & Ariz	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	66½
200	Cal Pac	162¾	162¼	162¼	162
2200	Case Thresh	172	165½	165½	170¾
300	Case pf	111⅛	111	111⅛	...
100	Cen Alloy	31	31	31	31
200	Cen Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Cen Lea pf	57⅞	56¾	56¾	57⅞
300	Cerro de P	63¾	63¼	63¼	63¾
100	Cert-Teed	42¾	42¼	42¼	42¾
300	Chandler pf	29¾	29½	29½	29
5200	Ches & Ohio	165	162¼	162¾	165¾
100	Chi&Alton	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Chi&Alt pf	8	8	8	7¾
200	Chi Gt West	9½	9½	9½	9½
1700	Chi G W pf	25⅜	24½	24½	25
1700	Chi M&SP pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
300	Chi M&SP	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10
1100	Chi M&SP pf	19⅜	19	19¼	19¼
1300	Chi&NW	76¼	75⅛	75⅝	76
300	Chi Pneu	109	109	109	...
3700	Chi RI	63⅞	61½	61½	62⅝
100	Chi Tel Cab	46	46	46	46
200	Childs	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49½
2100	Chile Cop	32¼	32	32	31⅞
100	Chino Cop	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	...
21800	Chrysler	35⅞	34⅜	34⅞	35⅜
700	Cluett Pbdy	62½	62	62	...
13900	Coca Cola	153	147½	147¾	154
2300	Colo F&I	45	43½	43¾	45
600	Colo South	82½	81⅜	82	81¼
100	Col Carbon	64½	64½	64½	65
700	Col Gas	81⅜	80½	80½	80
700	Col Gas pf	80¼	80	80	80
1200	Colum Grafo	57¾	57	57½	57
400	Coll Alk pf	115	115	115	...
3300	Com Cred	25	23	23¾	25
200	ComInv pf	91¼	91	91¼	...
2300	Com Sol B	191⅛	184	184¼	192
2600	Congoleum	23¾	22¼	22¼	23
2900	Con Bak A	61	59	59½	60½
2900	Con Bak B	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9¼
400	Con Bak pf	89¼	88⅜	89	89
200	Con Dist	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5200	Con Gas	105⅜	103¼	103½	105½
3200	Con Textile	2¼	2	2	2¼
200	Cont Can	72	71⅝	72	72¼
500	Cont Ins	132⅛	132¼	132½	...
500	Cont Motors	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1700	Corn Prd	46½	45⅜	46	46
100	Coty	52	52	52	52
100	Crucible	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
800	Cuba Co	31½	31	31	31¼
700	Cuba Cane	8	8	9	9
700	Cuba Cane pf	43¾	43½	43½	43½
100	Christie B	31½	31½	31½	31
1100	Cudahy	102½	101⅞	102	103
200	Cushman	91	91	91	90
400	Dome Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3600	Dupont	333⅜	326	326	334½
200	Dupont deb	106½	106½	106½	...
1200	Davison	30¼	29½	29½	29¾
1100	Del Lac&W	141½	140¾	140¾	141
600	Del & Hud	173½	171	171	172
200	Det Edison	137⅝	137¼	137	137⅞
100	Devoe & R	34¾	34¼	34¼	34
15900	Dodge A	23⅞	23	23	24
900	Dodge pf	82¾	82	82	82⅞
100	Duquesne 1 pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
300	East Kodak	117⅞	117¼	117⅞	117¼
400	Eaton Axle	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
300	Elec Battery	86	85½	85½	86⅜
200	Elec Boat	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Elec L & P	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
300	Elec Refrig	56½	55	55½	56⅜
300	End John	66⅜	66	66	...
400	End J pf	120	120	120	...
10900	Erie	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	38¼
4400	Erie 1 pf	49	48¼	48½	49
600	Erie 2 pf	46¾	46¼	46¼	46½
800	Eureka Vac	51	51	51	52¼
100	Eng Pub pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93½
1900	Fam Play	116½	114¾	114¾	116
100	Fed Mot Tr	27	27	27	27⅞
100	Fed M&S	92	92	92	92¼
600	First Na Stl	29¾	29½	29¾	30
1500	Fisk Rubber	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
300	Fisk 1pf	78	77½	77½	79
1600	Fleischmann	46½	46	46	46
300	Foundation	86	85	85	86½
3400	Fox A	72⅛	71¼	71¼	72¼
1800	Freeport Tx	30	28⅞	28⅞	29⅜
2300	Gabriel	34	33¼	33⅜	34
3500	Gen Asphalt	81¼	77⅞	78	80⅜
11800	Gen Elec	84⅜	82⅜	82⅝	82⅞
800	Gen Elec pf	111¾	111¼	111¼	111⅜
600	Gen Gas&E	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	41
86700	Gen Motors	157⅜	152⅜	153¼	156¼
200	Gen ODA ct	33	33	33	33⅜
4000	Gen Rys	81⅜	78¾	79½	81⅜
100	Gimbel Br	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47¾
400	Glidden	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
200	Gold Dust	45¼	45⅛	45¼	45⅝
100	Goodrich	47¼	47¼	47¼	47
200	Goodyr pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106
100	Goth S H n	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
300	Gothm	56	55¼	56	56⅛
1000	Granby	29½	29¼	29½	29⅜
600	Grt Nor pf	76⅜	76	76	76⅜
200	Grt Nor Ore	19¼	19¼	19¼	21
300	Greene-Can	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	21
200	Gulf Mobile	37	37	37	37
300	Gulf Steel	67	67	67	66
300	Homestake	63	62½	63	62
800	Howe Sn	41½	41	41	41¼
200	Hud Man	38¼	38⅛	38¼	38½
34900	Hudson Mot	54½	52¼	53¾	54
3500	Hupp Mot	22¼	21⅝	22	22
1700	Ill Cnetral	122¼	120¾	120¾	121
160	Ill eCn pf	121	121	121	...
1400	Ind Oil & G	25¼	24½	24½	25
500	Indian Refin	8	8	8	8⅛
600	Indanl St	40	40	40	40
1100	Inspiration	24⅝	24¼	24½	24
3500	Interboro R	44½	43¾	43¾	43⅝
300	Int Business	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	48
100	Int Cement	49½	49½	49½	49⅜
100	Int Cemnt pf	102	102	102	102
3500	Int Comb	43	40¾	42	43
2900	Int Harv	132	130	130	133⅝
800	Int Match pf	61⅜	61¼	61¼	61⅜
100	Int M Mar	7	7	7	8
10800	Int MMar pf	33⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32¼
1000	Int Nickel	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	35½
100	Int Paper	54	54	54	54½
600	Int Rubber	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
1700	Int Tel & T	117⅛	115⅜	115⅝	115½
2100	Kan City So	45	43⅝	43⅝	44⅝
600	Kayser	42	41⅝	41⅝	42⅜
1400	Kelly Spring	9⅜	9	9⅜	...
100	Kelly Sp 8%	58	58	58	...
4400	Kennecott	60⅜	60	60	60¼
100	Keystone	3	3	3	3
100	Kinney pf	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87
700	Kresge	51	49¾	49⅞	51
2900	Lago Oil	20¼	19⅝	20	20
200	Laclede Gas	158	158	158	...
6800	Lambert Co	69¼	68	68¼	67⅞
200	Lehigh Val	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	85½
600	Fehn Fink	35½	35	35	35
1900	Loews Inc	44	43⅝	43⅞	43⅞
300	Liquid Carb	46	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
100	Loft Inc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Loose-Wiles	156	155	155	153½
100	Dou G & E	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1200	Louis & N	132	129¾	129¾	131
100	Ludlum Stl	31	31	31	31⅜
10700	Mack Tr	103	101¼	101¼	102⅝
100	Mackay	130	130	130	131
100	Mackay pf	70⅛	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Macy	113	113	113	114⅜
100	Magma Cop	37½	37½	37¾	37
900	Manila	44¾	44¼	44¾	...
1100	Man El Sup	54⅝	53¾	53⅝	54
3000	Man Elv mg	51	49	49	49¼
100	Maracaibo	18	18	18	17⅝

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 9	Oct. 8
2900	Marland Oil	54	53¼	53¾	53¾
1600	Marland Rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Marlin Rock	25½	25½	25½	25½
2300	May Dpt St	133¾	133	133	133½
200	Maytag	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜
100	Met-Gld pf	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1000	Mex Seabd	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
100	Miamis Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
100	Midland pf	113	113	113	112
500	Mid Cont	30¾	30¼	30¼	30½
500	Mid States	1¼	1	1	...
300	Miller Rub	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	32¾
200	Min&StL ct	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Mo K&T	33⅜	33	33	33½
100	Mo KT pf	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
5900	Mo Pac	39½	38½	38¼	39⅜
1800	Mo Pac pf	88⅜	87½	87½	88¼
17600	Mont Ward	67½	66¾	66⅝	68¼
200	Moon Mot	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17
200	Mother Lode	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Motion Pic	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝
1800	Motometer A	37½	35½	35½	47¼
200	Mot. Wheel	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Murry Body	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
2100	Nash Mot	59⅜	58	59	59¼
2200	Nat Bisc	93½	92¼	92½	93⅜
900	Nat Cash R	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
100	Nat Clo&S	24	24	24	...
300	Nat Dairy	72	71¼	71¼	72
100	Nat Enam	26½	26½	26½	26⅛
700	Nat Pw&Lt	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20
5	NaRMx lpf	5	5	5	...
300	Nat Supply	71¾	71	71	70⅜
8700	Nev Cons	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
300	NY Canners	35½	35½	35½	35⅛
8300	NY Central	134⅝	131⅝	131⅝	134
1400	NY C&StL	190½	188	190½	191
200	NY Dock	35¼	35¼	35½	35¼
3500	NY NH&H	41	40¾	40¾	40⅝
100	NY, Ont&W	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	24
200	NY Ry pf ct	9	8⅝	8⅝	9½
800	Norf&West	162	160½	160½	162¾
4400	No Am	49½	48⅝	49	49¼
100	North A pf	50⅝	49¼	49¼	...
100	Norwalk T	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
100	Oilwell	34½	34½	34½	34½
100	Onyx H pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102
600	Omnibus	13	13	13	13
200	Oppenheim	61½	61½	61½	...
100	Otis Elev	115	115	115	117
400	Otis Steel	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
100	Otis Stl ppf	70	70	70	71
100	Outlet pf	104	104	104	...
100	Owens Bot	80½	80½	80½	80
1000	Pac Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1500	Packard M	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	34¾
200	Paige Det	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
400	Pan-Am Pet	62⅞	62⅜	62⅝	62⅝
3300	Pan-Am B	63½	63	63	63½
800	Pan-Am WB	31	31	31	31⅜
200	Panhandle	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14½
100	Park Utah	5½	5½	5½	...
6800	Pathe Ex A	46⅜	42	43⅜	46
100	Penick & F	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	Penn C&C	11	11	11	...
400	Penn RR	54	53⅝	53B	54¼
700	Penn Seabd	1	1	1	...
200	Peoples Gas	124¼	124	124	124¼
600	Peoria & E	17¼	17	17¼	18
100	Pere Marq	105½	105½	105½	105½
900	Phila Read	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41⅝
6900	Phillips Pet	48¼	47½	47⅝	47⅝
1000	Pierce Ar	24	24	24	24⅜
700	Pierce-A pf	112¼	111½	111½	111
600	Pierce Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
100	Pitts Ter pf	84	82	84	...
10300	Postum C	101½	98¾	99½	102¼
100	Press Steel	40	40	40	40
1900	Prod & Ref	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
100	Prod & R pf	34½	34¼	34½	...
3900	Pub Serv	93¾	92	93	93½
100	Pub Ser 7%	108½	108½	108½	...
3300	Pullman	180	175½	178½	179
400	Punta Sug	39½	39½	39½	39¼
600	Pure Oil	26¼	26¼	26½	26⅝
5100	Radio	54½	52½	52⅝	54
530	Ray Copper	15	15	15	15
2300	Reading	87	86	86	86¾
100	Reading rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Rem Type	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Replogle Stl	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Repub Stl	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57
700	Reynolds S	7	7	7	7
400	Royal Dutch	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48½
200	Safety Cable	51½	50¼	50¼	50½
600	StL&SF	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	94⅛
200	StL SW	62½	62½	62	61
300	Savage A	83	83	83	82
500	Seabd AL	30⅜	30	30	33½
800	Seabd AL pf	34½	34	34	34½
100	Seagrave	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3600	Sears Roe	54	53½	53⅝	54
200	Seneca Cop	4	4	4	3⅞
2800	Shell Union	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	28
100	Shubert Th	62½	62½	62½	63
200	Simmons	32⅞	32	32	32½
200	Simmons pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	...
4900	Sinclair	18	18	18¼	18
1100	Skelly Oil	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	33
500	So Calif Ed	31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
200	So Dairies A	47	47	47	47
1500	So Dairies B	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅝
2900	So Pacific	104⅞	104¼	104¼	104⅞
1800	So Railway	119¼	111⅝	117½	118½
100	So Ry pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	95
200	Spicer Co	22¼	22¼	22½	22¼
700	Sta Gas	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	53⅜
8700	Sta Oil Cal	61⅝	61	61	60⅞
300	Sta Oil NJ	42¼	42	42	41⅞
1200	St-Warner	65½	64¼	65½	64½
200

DROP IN STOCK PRICES DURING WEEK IS HEAVY

Correction of Technical Position Under Way—Cotton Price Slump Factor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Special)—Wall Street was wondering just about as much after the close of business yesterday, as it had any time during the week, as to the chief causes of the decline in stocks, which appeared to have been checked to a greater extent yesterday than on any preceding day. There was a disposition to attribute the downward trend of prices to cotton crop developments and to doubt as to the outlook for business in 1927.

First of all, the low price to which cotton had declined was spoken of as the principal reason for the selling that developed in Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railway shares. The former stock has been carried down within a short time from 262½ to below 200. The loss in Southern Railway was nothing like so severe, but on the other hand the advance had not been anything like so pronounced.

Cotton Crop as a Factor

Unquestionably the cotton situation was a factor in the selling not only of those two prominent railroad stocks, but also in other railroad issues, and possibly in the market as a whole.

The best informed interests, particularly toward the close of the week, were inclined to think that undue importance had been attached in speculative circles to the decline in the price of cotton as a factor in general business, railroad earnings and the stock market.

Those who took this opinion suggested that it appeared to be largely substantiated by the letter from Secretary of Agriculture Jardine that was made public yesterday afternoon. He was inclined to think that the effect of this situation with respect to cotton had been exaggerated, that it would not be acute for any great length of time, and that ultimately the large crop of the staple would find a market, though probably not at the price levels which had been hoped for.

Not long before the announcement of his letter the Government cotton report as of Oct. 1 was made public which disclosed an estimated yield, which, if realized, would be the largest on record. The figures were 16,627,000 bales compared with the previous record crop of 16,135,930 bales produced in 1914.

Ample Credit Available

As Mr. Jardine suggested, cotton is a commodity that is in universal demand, and is produced in the United States on a larger scale than elsewhere. His statement, also, that in all probability the credit supply was ample to take care of this large crop until marketed, was particularly reassuring to Wall Street, as it must have been to the growers and to the business interests in the principal cotton producing areas. The hauling of this crop will mean larger traffic for the railroads.

Coupled with this situation with respect to cotton, was the idea that quite possibly, and even probably, the business of this country will not be on as large a scale next year as it has been so far this year, and promises to be for the few months remaining. Wall Street is disposed to discount important events of all kinds, sometimes six months and even more in advance.

In some circles it was thought that the selling of stocks this week was in anticipation of such a change in the trend of business and earnings in this country. Important bankers and heads of large corporations maintained that there was little on which to base such forecasts. They are looking for a continuance of business on a large scale this year, and well into next year.

Some Decline in Buying Power

It is admitted that, first of all, in the immediate areas, buying power and business as a whole will be affected adversely by the damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest from the lack of rainfall early in the season and by excessive rains later, and also in southern areas by the low prices for cotton.

Secondly, it is admitted that these situations will be felt, indirectly at least, in practically every part of the country. It is believed, however, that the effect will not be serious, because of the high degree of prosperity existing in almost every other respect.

Surprise was expressed by some observers over the extent to which railroad shares declined, despite the big gains reported by most of the large roads for August. The consolidated statement of Class 1 roads was no less impressive and convincing as it disclosed a net railway operating income of over $133,000,000, compared with $124,943,000 for August of last year. For the first eight months of 1926 the net railway operating income was $744,944,000, compared with $664,127,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

It is too early to get definite estimates of September results, but the officials of several of the large systems have said within the last few days that their carloadings and the preliminary data they have in hand, indicate increases in both gross and net over September, 1925. They are looking for large returns for the last three months of this year as well.

Money Market Puzzling

The money market in various respects has been no less puzzling to the average observer than has been the stock market. It naturally was assumed that the disbursement of $500,000,000 for interest and dividends on Oct. 1 would be followed by lower rates for call money than prevailed for some days prior to that date.

This forecast was upset over the week-end by the announcement of a deficit of more than $25,000,000 on the part of the clearing house member banks in this city. Then at the very beginning of this week came the Federal Reserve figures with respect to brokers' loans which showed an increase of more than $50,000,000. This announcement was followed by the New York Stock Exchange figures for the month of August, which revealed an increase of $76,000,000.

To offset these figures, in part at least, was the announcement that no change had been made in either the New York or Boston Federal Reserve rediscount rates.

The reserve ratio of both the Federal Reserve System and the New York Federal Reserve Bank for the last week showed considerable improvement. On the other hand, again, loans were called yesterday to the extent of about $20,000,000, and call money loaned at 5 per cent contrasted with 4 per cent a little earlier in the period.

COPPER BUYING SMALL

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Copper buying continues small here and abroad. The price is slightly lower, with some metal put out as a feeler at 14¼ cents delivered but tonnage available at that price is small. More typical quotation appears to be 13¾ to 14⅛ cents a pound delivered to the end of January. European destinations are at levels corresponding with 14.30 to 14.35 cents c. i. f. Hamburg, Havre and London.

CHILDS COMPANY SALES GAIN

September and nine months' sales of Childs Company show gains as follows:

	1926	1925	Inc.
Sept. sales.	$2,289,470	$2,151,230	$138,240
9 mos' sales	19,166,425	17,710,547	1,455,878

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9

Yr. High	1926 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
37⅝	26½	..	Alb Pet Pa pf...	300	26½	26½	26½	
98	46	2	*Alli Realty	100	80	50	50	+3⅝
98	70¾	4	Alb Per Pa pf.	100	96½	96½	96½	+¾
136	99¼	6	*Abitibi Power..	1300	94½	93¼	94	+¾
22	10	..	Adams Express.	1300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
66⅝	48¼	3	Adv Rumely	10700	20	19	19¾	+¾
80⅛	43	..	Adv Rumely pf..	2700	66¼	65	65¼	+¼
87	61	2.80	Abi Strauss	400	56½	54	54	−2
148½	107¼	4	Ahumada Lead.	1200	64	63½	64	−1½
16	7½	..	Air Reduction..	8900	122¾	120¼	120¾	−1¾
2	1	..	*Ajax Rubber....	4600	3⅝	3	3	−⅛
152	131	7	Alaska Juneau..	300	1	1	1	−⅛
147	136	4	All Am Cables..	100	142	142	142	−3
123¼	116¼	4	Allied Chem....	185700	122	120	120½	−2
94½	78½	6	Allied Chem pf..	600	120⅜	120¼	120½	−⅝
22½	16	..	Allis-Chalmers	10400	57¾	56¼	56¾	−¾
34¾	13¾	..	Am Leath	3900	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	−⅜
96⅞	45¾	..	Am Ag Chem....	3900	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	−¼
62⅝	24¾	2	Am Ag Ch pf....	16100	62	60¼	61¾	−⅜
43¾	34⅝	1.60	Amerada	8000	31½	29⅜	29⅝	−1⅜
28¾	20½	..	Am Bk Note....	1500	43¼	40⅞	41¾	−1⅜
83	56	7	Am Beet Sug....	300	21	21	21	−⅜
34⅜	16	..	Am Beet Sug pf.	1000	60	59	59	−1
130	110	4	Am Bosch	6130	19¼	17	18¾	−⅛
128¼	110¾	7	Am Brake Shoe.	8000	140⅞	129	130	−10
80	80½	2	Am Br Shoe pf.	50	113¾	113¾	113¾	−6
97⅛	88	2	Am Brown Bov..	6200	44⅞	38	39½	−4¾
116	102	..	Am Br Bov pf..	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	−2
63½	38⅞	..	Am Leath pf....	100	104	104	104	
128⅝	123	7	Am Can	181200	55⅝	49¼	49¾	−5⅛
114⅝	91⅛	6	Am Can pf.....	400	124⅝	124	124½	−⅛
29⅛	25¼	2	Am Car & F....	2800	100½	98	98	−2½
51	32¼	2	Am Chain A....	1100	37	37	37	−¼
146	105⅝	4	Am Chicle.....	1200	25¾	25	25	−⅜
42⅜	14	2	Am Express.....	2700	128¾	120	121½	−6½
93	79	..	Am & For Pw....	8000	18⅞	14⅜	15⅛	−⅝
17	7	..	Am & F Pw pf..	6100	84	81¼	84	+1
37¾	33½	..	Am Hide & L....	700	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
136	109	6⅔	Am Hide & L pf	400	40½	40	40	−½
86⅝	82¾	6	*Am Ice.....	3500	122¾	120	120	−3¼
46⅝	31¾	..	*Am Ice pf.....	200	58	58	58	−1
15⅞	12⅛	1	Am. Inter. Corp.	21400	37	32¼	32¾	−4¼
103	93½	7	Am La France.	1800	18¼	12⅝	13⅜	−4⅝
27⅞	22¾	..	Am La Fr pf....	200	98	97½	98	+¾
87⅞	86¼	7	Am Linseed.....	9300	32½	31¼	31¾	−¾
119⅞	90¾	..	Am Linseed pf..	2500	71½	70	70	−2
120¼	114	7	Am Loco.....	15200	107	103¾	103¾	−3¼
87⅞	46⅜	7	Am Loco pf.....	400	117⅛	117	117	−¾
72⅝	50⅝	4	Am Metals.....	2400	48	46	47	−1
122⅝	101¾	4	Am P&Lt	28800	99¾	81⅝	82	−16¾
78	47	..	Am Radiator....	1600	65	64	64	−1
80½	65¼	..	Am Republic....	2600	114⅝	112	112	−2
84½	77¾	..	Am Mach.....	2200	47	47	47	−⅛
70¾	42	3	Am Sm Sec.....	400	73½	69¼	69¾	−3¼
71⅜	54⅛	..	Am Safety Has.	17400	70	66½	66½	−3
155	108½	7	Am Ship & C....	1800	74	68	68	−5
120¼	112¾	6	Am Smelt	98200	141½	131¼	131¾	−9
47	40	2	Am Smelt pf....	1100	130	120	120	−9
115	110¾	7	Am Steel	3800	48	47¾	47¾	−½
52⅝	65½	5	Am Steel F pf..	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	−½
106	100	7	Am Sugar	2300	77¾	77¾	77¾	−¾
122	114	7	Am Sugar pf....	800	103½	103	103½	−⅜
41¼	28⅛	5	Am Mach pf....	200	121¾	121¾	121¾	−⅜
150¾	139¾	8	Am Tel & Cable.	200	201¾	201¾	201¾	−⅜
135	114	9	Am Tel & Tel ..	15800	146⅝	144¾	145	−1½
110	102½	7	Am Type	400	117½	116	116	−1
74	43¾	120	*Am Type pf....	200	103½	103½	103½	−½
42⅞	18	..	Am Wtrwks.....	10800	58¾	53	53	−4¾
89¾	67½	7	Am Woolen.....	5100	28	27½	27½	−¾
54	33	2	Am Woolen pf..	1200	79¼	77½	78	−1¼
101	99¼	7	Am Writ Pa pf.	500	97	97	97	−2
32½	22½	2	Amerada	16100	32	31	31	−⅝
28	23	2	Amerada pf....	8000	44⅞	43⅝	44	−⅝
53	37	7	Austin Nichols.	1500	10	9¾	10	+⅛
23⅝	17⅜	7	Austin Nich pf.	600	23	23	23	+⅜
71⅝	52¼	2.40	Baldwin Loco ..	82300	134⅛	117⅝	117½	−6⅝
111¼	106	7	Baldwin pf.....	100	116	116	116	−1
109⅝	83½	5	Balt & Ohio ...	65600	108¼	101¼	101¾	−3¾
73⅞	67¾	..	Balt&Ohio pf ..	800	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	−⅜
46	33	2	Bangor&A.....	900	73¾	73¾	73¾	+1¾
101	99¼	7	Bangor&A pf....	1000	42½	38	38½	−2½
32½	22½	2	Barnesdall A....	18400	27⅜	25	25⅜	−1⅝
29⅜	23	2	Barnesdall B....	700	34	33	33	−1
71⅝	52¼	2.40	Beechnut Pack .	3100	80⅜	78½	78½	−⅛
35⅜	27⅝	3	Belding Bros ..	2700	30⅜	30	30¼	−⅛
51¾	37¼	..	Beth Steel.....	49400	49⅞	45½	45¾	−2⅝
105	99	7	Beth St 7% pf..	4900	103	104	104½	−½
35	28	..	Bloomingdale ..	700	33¾	32½	32½	−1
9⅝	4½	..	Booth Fish.....	500	35	35	35	−2½
41⅜	20	4	Bot Con Mills ..	1200	109	109	109	−2
109	104¾	..	Bloomingdale pf	100	103	103	103	−2
37½	25	3	Bridgs Mfg.....	8300	30¼	28¾	29¼	−¾
163	133	8	Bklyn Edison....	3900	159	149¾	151	−9
69¼	54¼	4	Bklyn Man.....	18500	61¾	59¼	59¾	−1¾
86½	78	6	Bklyn Man pf...	400	82	82	82	−2
97⅛	62	4	Bklyn Un Gas..	6300	94	85	85	−2
48⅝	29½	2	Brown Shoe.....	1200	34⅝	33½	34	−⅝
17⅜	12	..	Bush Term.....	1000	14⅜	13¾	13¾	−⅜
35⅝	24⅝	..	Bush Term pf...	1000	34½	33¾	33¾	−⅝
87⅜	69¾	4	Buff Roch & P..	100	85½	85½	85½	−1
144	121	10	Burns Bros A...	3300	137½	130	130	−7
44	32⅞	2	Burns Bros B...	4100	35¼	34¼	34¾	−⅝
102½	97	7	Burns Bros pf..	400	102	102	102	−1
117⅛	77½	2	Burroughs.....	2000	113¾	108¼	113	−3
93	86	7	*Term deb	100	91¾	91¼	91¼	−1¾
34½	16⅜	7	Bush Term.....	1300	27¾	26¾	26¾	−¾
103½	98½	7	Bush Term pf...	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	+¾
6⅛	4½	..	Butte Copper ..	1800	8	4¾	4¾	−⅛
16¾	7¾	..	Butte & Sup....	1600	10	9¾	9¾	−⅛
71	17⅜	..	Butterick Co ..	5100	61	57¾	57¾	−2⅝
41⅞	28	..	Byers A M.....	200	39	38	38	−1
90	53	2	By Prod Coke..	8200	82	76	77½	−2½
74⅝	67	5	Cal Pack.....	15100	85	67	67¼	−7¾
38⅛	30⅜	2	Cal Pet.....	19800	31¾	30¾	30¾	−1⅛
7⅜	3½	..	Callahan Zinc ..	2300	3	3	3	−⅛
73⅜	55⅞	2	Calumet&Ariz..	3800	68	65¼	65¾	−2¼
184	124	14	Calumet&Hecla.	1200	174	161	165	−9
49	37	2¼	Can Dry.....	8300	41¾	37	38	−2¾
168⅝	146½	10	Can Pacific.....	4400	165⅞	141	142	−22
176	62¼	..	Case Th Mach..	36100	178	156¼	165	−11
113½	98	7	Case Th 7%	1900	111¼	110	110	−2
31¾	30¾	2	Cent All Stl	2100	31¼	31	31	−⅜
20½	7¼	..	Cent Leather ..	1900	9	8¾	9	−⅛
68¾	43¼	..	Cent Lea pf....	19500	83¾	58¾	58¾	−6¼
32⅞	12¾	2	Century Rib	6000	15	15	15	−⅛
30½	57½	4	Cerro de Pasco.	11900	64¾	62¾	63¼	−2
49⅜	36⅝	4	Certain-Teed ..	5800	43½	42¼	43	−⅜
26	19	..	Chand Cleve	200	13	13	13	−⅛
45¼	28	4	Chandler Cl pf.	2100	28¾	28½	28½	−⅝
178⅝	112	..	Ches & Ohio....	185600	174¾	162	162¾	−10¾
11⅝	4½	..	Chi & Alton....	1600	5¾	5¼	5¼	−⅛
18⅛	6½	..	Chi & Alton pf..	2100	8¼	7¾	8	−⅛
51⅜	36½	..	Chi & E Ill pf..	1600	44¾	42	42	−2
12⅝	5¼	..	Chi Gr West....	8400	10	8¾	9¼	−⅜
31⅝	10¾	..	Chi Gr West pf.	2700	18	16	16	−1
14½	9	..	Chi Mail Ord ..	3100	25¾	23	24½	−1¾
34	14¼	..	Chi M&StP.....	3800	10¾	10	10¼	−⅜
12⅞	10	..	Chi M&StP pf..	1700	20¾	18¾	19¾	−⅝
14	9	..	Chi M&StP pf ctf	3800	19¾	18¾	19¼	−⅝
78¾	65¼	4	Chi & NW.....	12700	78¾	73¾	75¾	−2¾
126½	118¾	7	Chi NW pf.....	400	125	124	124	−1¼
120	84½	5	Chi Pneu Tool..	800	109	109	109	−2
68¼	40½	..	Chi R I&P.....	67800	67¾	60¼	61½	−6
94¼	83¼	6	Chi R I&P 6% ..	2900	92	92	92	
105	98	7	Chi R I&P 7% ..	200	105	105	105	
49	44	4	Chi Yellow Cab.	100	48	48	48	+1
66¾	45½	2.40	Childs Co.....	6700	81	77½	78	−2¾
36⅜	20	2½	Chile Copper....	24900	33¾	31½	32½	−1⅝
25½	16	..	Chino Copper....	2300	34¾	33¾	34¼	−⅜
54⅞	28½	3	Chrysler	180000	58¾	54¾	54¾	−4
108	93	8	Chrysler pf....	800	101¾	101¼	101¼	−1¼
68⅛	30⅛	1.20	Christie Bro	1900	36¾	31	31	−3½
59¾	34¾	4	Cluett Pbdy	700	63¾	63	63	−1
195	128	7	Col Ark	5800	57¾	55¾	57¾	+1¾
49¾	43¾	..	Coca Cola	83300	189¾	147¾	147¾	−10½
83⅞	53	..	Col Fuel	29000	49¾	45¾	46¾	−2¾
69¾	55⅝	..	Colo South	8100	62¾	58¾	59	−3¾
90	63½	5	Col Carbon	4400	65¾	63¾	64½	−⅝
115⅞	111¾	7	Col Gas & Elec.	8700	82¾	80	80½	−2
119	98¾	7	Col Gas & E pf.	400	114½	114	114¾	+¾
49¼	23	2	Col Alk pf.....	1200	116½	113	113	−2¼
99¼	90	2	Com Credit.....	3100	25¾	23	24¼	−1¾
72	55	3.60	Com Credit pf..	500	93	91½	91½	−3½
100	89	..	Com Inv Trust..	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	−1¼
204⅜	118¼	8	Com Inv T pf..	200	91¼	91	91¼	+¼
87½	79½	5	Com Solvents B.	22400	201	184	184¾	−11½
49¾	13½	..	Congoleum	42800	25	22	22½	−3
6½	..	..	Con Dist.....	5100	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
115⅜	87	5	Con Gas.....	98900	110	102¼	103	−6¾
3¾	1¼	..	Cont Textile....	4900	2⅞	2	2¼	+⅜
1	½	..	Con Tin Foil....	200	½	½	½	
95	56½	3	Cont Baking ..	85700	72¾	56½	59¾	−13¾
17⅞	8¾	..	Cont Bak B	89400	10¾	9¾	9¾	−⅝
99½	87	5	Cont Bak pf....	3100	91¾	87	87	−3
92½	70	5	Cont Can	14300	78¾	71	72	−3¼
144⅝	132¼	8	Cont Ins	900	134½	132¼	132¼	−2¾
13	2¾	.80	Cont Motors....	20900	11¾	10¾	10¾	−¾
44⅝	25⅜	2	*Corn Prod	53300	47¾	45¼	46	−2
122⅝	122¼	2	*Corn Prod pf ..	300	120	120	120	−2
47⅜	28⅝	4	Coty Inc	1400	54¾	51¼	52	−3¾
98½	98½	7	Cr Pa lpf.....	400	98½	98½	98½	
82	30	7	Crex Carpet	100	24½	24½	24½	+1½
81¼	64	5	Crucible	1900	74½	70¾	71¼	−2¼
102	96	7	Crucible pf....	100	100	100	100	−1
11½	5¾	..	Cuba Cane	1900	9¾	9	9	−⅛
49⅝	35¾	..	Cuba Cane pf ..	18100	44⅜	41¾	43½	+1¾
34⅜	20¾	4	Cuba Co	8400	32⅞	31	31	−⅝
20½	15⅛	..	Cuban-Am Sug ..	1900	25½	24	25	−⅛
110½	76	8	Cuban Dom	300	17¼	16¾	17¼	+¾
106½	77¼	4	*Cudahy Pack ..	7500	106⅝	100½	102	−1½
51	42	3	Cushman Sons..	4300	98	88½	91	−9
68	44¾	4	Cuyamel Fruit..	1100	46	46	46	−1
29½	27¾	1.92	Davison Chem..	16300	31	29	29	−2
109¼	104¾	..	De Beers	200	29¼	28¾	28¾	−⅜
183¼	150¼	3	Deere pf	100	107½	107½	107½	−1
152¼	129	e6	Del & Hudson...	15400	179¾	167	171¾	−8
37½	..	..	Del Lack & W...	9800	145¾	140¾	140¾	−3¾
141¼	122⅛	..	Den R&G W pf..	500	40¾	40	40	−1
104⅜	31	2.40	Detroit Edison..	3300	132¼	127¾	127¾	−3
47¼	21¼	..	Devoe & Rey A .	3500	38¼	37	37¼	−1
38	19	2	Dodge Bros A..	103100	26¾	22	22	−3¾
90	9¾	3	Dodge Bros pf..	19600	24¾	22	22	−3
96⅛	93¼	..	Dome Mines	6000	44¾	42¾	43	−1¾
380	193¼	e10	Douglas Pac	100	38	38	38	+1½
103½	100¾	6	Dupont	80500	357	320	324	−33
114⅜	111¾	7	*Dupont deb	700	108¼	108	108½	−2
107¾	4	Elec	Duquesne Ipf....	800	115¾	114¾	115¼	−¾
122	106⅝	e5	Boat	11200	89¾	85	85¾	−3¾
32⅝	22⅞	2	Eastman	6300	118	111¾	111¾	−6¼
78¼	52½	e2	Eaton Axle	7100	26¾	25¾	25¾	−¾
115	99¼	..	Elec Ref.....	56300	60¾	52¾	52¾	−7¾
34½	18¼	..	El P&Lt pf pd..	500	102¼	102¼	102¼	−¾
98¼	85¼	..	El P&Lt ctf....	12300	18¾	15¼	16¾	−1¾
94⅜	71¼	..	El P&Lt pf ctf..	800	95	94	94	−1
13¼	8¼	5	Elec Stor Bat..	6800	23¼	21¾	21¾	−1¾
Blk	Horn Coal..			400	11¾	11	11	−¾

Yr. High	1926 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
21	9¼	.65	Elk Horn C pf.	300	25¼	25	25½	−1½
82¼	9¼	..	Elec Auto Lite.	400	68¾	68	68	−¾
39¼	31	..	Emer-Brant pf..	100	14	14	14	−¾
114	7	..	End-Johnson	1300	66½	66	66	−1
34½	30	..	End-John pf....	700	120	119¾	120	+¾
40	22¼	..	Eng Pub Ser....	1600	20½	20	20	−1
58¾	33	..	Erie	105000	38	36	38	+2
47⅜	38	..	Erie 1st pf.....	85100	80¾	78	78¾	−1¾
48	38	..	Erie 2d pf.....	18500	47¾	44¾	44¾	−2¾
17	14⅜	..	Eureka Vac.....	4400	54¾	51	51	−2¼
24⅝	24⅜	..	1½Ex Buffet	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	−⅛
36	34⅞	..	Fed Mot r.....	1300	39	37	37	−1½
38	2	..	Fairbanks M....	1200	43	43	43	−⅛
127⅝	103¼	10	Fairbanks	100	3	3	3	−¼
134	118	8	Famous Play....	74100	130½	114¾	114¾	−8¾
29½	14⅜	..	Fam Play pf....	200	101	100	100	−1
76⅛	7	..	First Nat Strs..	200	122	121	122	+1
111	29	bl.40	Fed Lt & Trac..	2800	31	29½	29⅝	−1½
108	61	d10	Fed M & S.....	3400	33¾	31¾	31½	−1⅝
105	61	..	Fed M & S pf....	4200	98	87	92	+3½
300¼	160	6	Fid Phoenix Fi..	700	73	71¼	72	+1¼
21¾	14⅜	.64	Fifth Ave Bus..	400	193	190½	193	+1½
107	96	8	First Nat Pic pf.	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
24¾	14¼	..	Fisk Rubber	200	101	100	100	−1
76⅛	7	..	Fisk Rub pf sts.	2600	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	−⅞
12¾	7	..	Fisk Rub pf ctf.	3400	79	77½	77½	−2½
132¼	93¼	..	Fisk Rub pf cv.	200	98	97¼	97¼	−1
118	108	..	Flo Off Bldg pf..	600	121½	118	118	−2
88½	32¼	2	Fair Mov pf....	200	109	108	109	+1
83	55¼	4	Fleishmann	51700	48¾	48¾	48	−2½
34½	19⅜	..	Foundation	19500	88¼	82	85	−4½
44⅜	29	2½	Fox Film A	31100	71	69½	71¾	−1¾
49	29	..	Freeport-Tex ..	45100	31¾	28½	28¾	−1¾
9⅜	8½	..	Gab Snub A	7200	34	31	33¾	+1¾
44⅜	49	..	Gardner Mot ..	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	−⅛
108½	99¼	7	Gen Am Tk	1000	45¼	43	43¼	−2¾
94½	80	..	Gen Am Tk pf ..	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	−1¼
140¾	94¼	7	Gen Asphalt	64000	88¾	77¾	78	−7¾
58	34	..	Gen Asph pf ...	2300	125	119¾	120	−13
11⅜	11	1½	Gen G & E A ..	3400	44¾	40¾	40¾	−6¾
113	103½	c2	Gen Electric ...	10500	88	82¾	82¾	−5¼
118	113	.60	Gen Elec 6% Sp	10200	11½	11¼	11¼	−⅝
173½	140¾	8	G G&E El pf A ..	200	111	110	110	−1
144⅛	94½	e1	Gen Motors ...	1383665	172	152¼	153¾	−16¾
120¼	112¾	8	*Gen Motors pf	600	103½	103½	103½	−0¾
86	82¼	7	*Gen Mot 7% ..	3500	120	118¾	119¾	+1¾
58	51	7	Gen G&El pf B	100	93¾	93¼	93¼	−¾
35½	26⅜	..	Gen OD Ad

TIMELY HITTING THE BIG FACTOR

Greater Experience and Bases on Balls Account for Yankees Leading

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—With St. Louis making more hits, more extra-base hits, stealing more bases and having a higher fielding average than New York in the first five games of the World Series, many baseball followers are wondering why it is that the New York Yankees are leading with three victories and only two defeats as the clubs line up for the sixth game of the series at the Yankee Stadium today. Timely hitting is found to be one answer, experience another and last, but far from least, is the fact that the St. Louis pitchers have given the Yankee hitters 23 bases on balls compared to nine given by the New York boxmen.

In base on balls, Ruth leads the field with six, two less than the record he established for one World Series in 1923. Meusel is next with five. It is plain that Miller J. Huggins, New York manager, has instructed his men to "wait out" the pitchers and force them to throw as near the limit of balls as is possible. Knowing, as he does, that his team is facing what is perhaps the finest pitching staff in either major league, he realizes the wisdom of waiting out the pitchers, as a base on balls is generally as good as a base hit and often more easily attained against good pitchers.

Three balls and two strikes have been called frequently against the Yankees. Sometimes they hit the last ball, other times they struck out and the records show that often they got bases on balls. This evidently has been a bit of Huggins' strategy.

Alexander's Control Fine

St. Louis pitchers have had to be cautious with the Yankee hitters or they would not have done as well as they have. And if the Yankee batter gained a three and two decision, the pitcher knew that he was in an especially hard place. Alexander was really the only Cardinal pitcher who could not be worked for bases on balls by the Yankees. His control was too good in that second game and his ability to cut the inside or outside corners almost at will saved him and defeated the Yankees.

Sherdel, who has pitched some extremely fine baseball, gave the Yankees eight bases on balls. Haines gave four. Every time a Yankee batter struck out against Alexander, and 10 of them were retired by that route, it was not until he had made the veteran pitch six or seven balls and sometimes more as a rule.

Such under-the-surface baseball is part of a World Series. The ins and outs of the game involve much prearranged action according to the specific characteristics of each team. Distracting a pitcher's attention for a moment has resulted in his throwing a straight ball instead of a curve as he had planned. Two false attempts to bunt have brought the infielders in close and the hitter has then knocked the ball over their heads. And these thousand and one distinct strategies in baseball are known and practiced by the veteran Yankees. Their experience has counted much in this and other ways and has made their playing steady in the present series.

Hitting Has Been Light

Fans expect today to see a different St. Louis team come out on the field. It is now struggling with its back to the wall. Defeat means the title for the Yankees. Victory means another chance, an equal one against the Yankees. If the Cardinals have seemed to lack their usual enthusiasm in the last few innings of both the fourth and fifth games, certainly there will be no letting up in the one today.

With the exception of the fourth game, hitting, which fans had expected to feature the series, has been very light, especially so from a Yankee viewpoint. The Cardinals have made 44 hits to the Yankees' 38 up to the sixth game. O'Farrell of the Cardinals is the leading hitter, with an average of .437. Southworth and Gehrig are also hitting .400 or over. Ruth, Combs and Gehrig are the only regular Yankees over .300, while the Cardinals have four.

In fielding, the Cardinals are ahead by one percentage point. The Cardinals' infielders have handled 128 chances to the Yankees' 123. Hornsby is the only St. Louis infielder to make an error, while Koenig has made all three of the Yankees' misplays.

No Three-Base Hits

Ruth still has a chance to increase his home run record for the series to four or more, and dissolve the tie which exists between him and Joseph Harris and Leon A. Goslin of Washington. Not a triple has been made in the series to date. Although the Yankees have run with abandon on the bases they have been unable to steal a single base on O'Farrell, Hornsby and Southworth have one apiece.

Southworth is nearest the record of 12 hits in a series with eight. The total base record of 22 in one series made by Joseph Harris last year, has not even been approached and unless Ruth or someone else hits a few more home runs it probably will not be. Ruth at present leads with 14.

There is an undercurrent of opinion that the spectators are not witnessing the play of the two best clubs in the major leagues in this World Series. The series to date has not been impressive. Perhaps it is because many of the things that fans had expected to happen have not come about. Instead of extremely heavy hitting, good pitching has stood out as the predominant feature of the series. And Ruth accomplished in one game what fans had expected him to do in every game, hit home runs.

Fans Miss Hitting

The followers as a rule like hitting rather than pitching in a World Series and when hitting is lacking they go away with the idea that they had not seen all they had hoped for. The pitching of Pennock and Sherdel and Alexander, Haines and Hoyt have taken the laurels away from the hitters. It has been a pitchers' series so far and probably will continue so.

The fielding records will probably remain intact. Although both clubs have played well in the field, only three errors being recorded against each in the first five games, no player has approached a record for a World Series. The gate receipts are practically certain of going over the $1,000,000 mark and all attendance records have been broken in St. Louis and for one game in a World Series. If the series goes to seven games, the chances are that all total World Series attendance records will be broken.

The sixth game of the series today may mean the end. If New York wins, it takes the world championship for 1926. But if St. Louis wins, another game will be required tomorrow as the clubs will then be on equal terms with three victories apiece.

Pennock Near a Record

Pennock has nearly tied the World Series record made by John W. Coombs, formerly with the Philadelphia Athletics and Brooklyn Superbas, when he won five games without a defeat in the series in which he played. Pennock's victory in the fifth game was his fourth without a defeat.

Very little pinch hitting has been done in the first five games of the World Series. Paschal is the only pinch hitter used by the Yankees and in his two times at bat he made one single. Fowler has batted three times for St. Louis but has not hit safely once and Torporcer got in as a pinch-hitter once, making a sacrifice fly which scored a run.

Although no triples have been made in the series, Lazzeri came near making one in the fourth game. He hit the fence with the ball and was caught as he slid into third base. There is no doubt but what he could have made the base if he had not loafed between second and third thinking that he had plenty of time.

Although Alexander pitched only one game in the first five, his 10 strikeouts are better than the records of either Pennock or Sherdel, who pitched two games apiece. Should Alexander pitch today, and Manager Rogers Hornsby has stated that he is going to pitch him, he may equal the record for a series of 21 strikeouts by one pitcher.

Two Fine Throwing Catchers

The lack of base stealing in the present series reflects the ability of the two great catchers, Severeid of the Yankees and O'Farrell of the Cardinals. Severeid has helped the Yankees forget that Bengough was unable to get in the series and O'Farrell has more than come up to the good things said about him previous to the classic's opening.

Fans are not quite satisfied with the series as yet. Meaning of course that there has not been enogh hitting for them. A certain amount of offensive work is required to make the series full of that kind of baseball that makes interesting watching. It is action that the followers like and action requires hitting; the more hitting, the more action. The fourth game of the series will be remembered the longest by the fans unless the one today brings out greater hitting, which isn't at all likely.

I. A. C. Hockey Plans Already Under Way

Healey Chosen Manager and Help From Pro Club Is Promised

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—Action that may lead to making ice hockey a major sport at the Illinois Athletic Club, famous for its championships in track, field and swimming, has been taken at a meeting of the Athletic Committee, it is learned here. As a result of this meeting the Tri-Color is going into hockey more extensively than ever before; it has appointed a new manager and instructed him to round up a team that should hold its own with the one the Chicago Athletic Association is organizing, and it has made tentative arrangements for four playing dates at the new Coliseum rink.

"We will not enter an amateur league," stated C. A. Dean, chairman of the I. A. C. Athletic Committee, following the meeting, "but we are going to do more in ice hockey than heretofore and may make it a major sport, eventually placing it near a par with swimming and track athletics."

S. S. Healey, who played with the team two seasons, was appointed active manager. He immediately went after players and called the candidates to the gymnasium for the first workouts this week to get into condition. J. J. Marks, a veteran who once was a star in Canada, has been secured as coach. J. H. Brett, who played with the team several seasons, is to be the trainer.

Others attending the meeting included J. E. Guilbault, W. J. Adams, and A. D. McDonald, stars of recent seasons. Healey is to succeed S. E. McPhee, who has directed the Tri-Color team for some time. McPhee will act as advisory manager.

W. J. Tobin, business manager of the Chicago National Hockey Team, Inc., which installed the ice plant at the Coliseum at a cost of about $100,000, attended the meeting. He assured the club that the professional team would do everything in its power to encourage amateur hockey, even to the extent of reducing the $1800-a-night rental which was asked. The amateur officials stated that this price could not be considered.

From 11 to 15 players are to be carried by Manager Healey. They will be given athletic memberships in the club. The I. A. C. officials attending the meeting were F. W. Blankley, C. A. Dean and J. W. Behr. The latter is athletic director of the club.

For 16 or 17 years the I. A. C. has fostered a hockey team, though the sport did not take well because of the uncertain weather here and the lack of an indoor rink. The club has a number of ex-Canadian members who imported their interest in hockey from the North

CORNELL AWARDS IN THREE MAJOR SPORTS

ITACHA, N. Y., Oct. 9—The Cornell Athletic Council has awarded letters in track, baseball and rowing. The athletic council also approved the election of F. A. C. Drew '27 as commander of rowing, F. D. Shaw '27 as captain of baseball, and F. Chardron '28 as captain of fencing, and announced the wrestling schedule for 1927 as follows:

Feb. 6—International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield; 12—Columbia University at New York; 20—Lehigh University; 26—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 5—Pennsylvania State College; 12—Syracuse University at Syracuse; 18-19—Intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia.

The letter awards follow:

Rowing—E. L. Anderson '26, S. C. Allen '27, Richard Aronson '26, H. C. Boschen '28, S. T. Buckman '26, F. A. C. Drew '27, P. D. Harwood '28, R. V. Lange '26, N. G. Stagg '26. Junior Varsity Insignia—E. H. Callahan '27, E. H. Emerson '26, J. M. Francis jr. '27, D. M. Hines '27, R. B. Jarvis '27, W. J. Inaz '28, R. S. C. Suttliff 26, R. C. Kuile '26, C. L. Walker '28. Substitutes—R. W. Butler '27, A. Craig '27, T. W. Hopper '28, J. A. Woers '28.

Baseball—C. J. Baker '27, E. P. Balderston '28, W. J. Dupree '26, A. J. Harrington '26, J. W. McConnell '28, D. N. Merrill '26, Arthur Romaguera '26, F. D. Rossomondo '26, Lee Schaenen '27, F. D. Shaw '27, G. M. Trefts '27.

Track—H. H. Benson '29, John Farrand '28.

HOFF FILES HIS SUIT AGAINST THE A. A. U.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 9 (AP)—The long promised suit of Charles Hoff, Norwegian vaulting champion, against the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was filed in the Federal Court here yesterday, the vaulter asking $502,800 damages for an alleged attack on his character and athletic standing, and expense money due him.

The suit names as defendants the Athletic Union, William C. Prout, F. W. Rubien and Robert Weaver, officials of the A. A. U., the Millrose Athletic Club and four other persons, members of the A. A. U., foreign relations committee.

Of the total asked in the suit, $350,000 is listed as damages to character and athletic standing, a like sum as punitive damages and $2800 as due Hoff as expense money on his tour, which was halted after he refused to appear at a meet in San Francisco last spring.

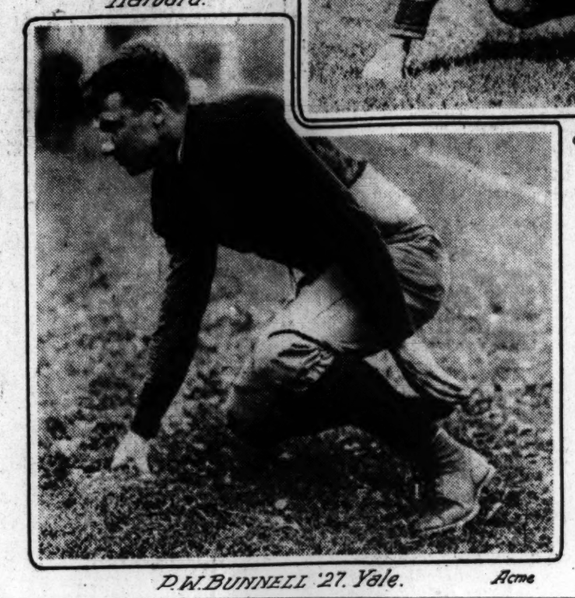
PRINCETON WINS AT SOCCER

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9—Princeton University opened its 1926 soccer football campaign here yesterday afternoon with a victory over Swarthmore College, 5 to 0.

Leaders of Harvard, Yale and Princeton Elevens of 1926

C. D. CODY '27. Harvard.

J. W. DAVIS JR. '27. Princeton



D. W. BUNNELL '27. Yale.

Acme

Massachusetts Meets New York

Pennsylvania Loses for the Fifth Time Since 1920 in Lesley Cup Matches

LESLEY CUP STANDING

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1905	New York	Massachusetts
1906	New York	Massachusetts
1907	New York	Pennsylvania
1908	New York	Massachusetts
1909	New York	Pennsylvania
1910	Massachusetts	New York
1911	New York	Massachusetts
1912	Pennsylvania	New York
1913	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
1914	New York	Massachusetts
1915	New York	Pennsylvania
1916	Massachusetts	New York
1919	Pennsylvania	Massachusetts
1920	Pennsylvania	New York
1921	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
1922	Massachusetts	New York
1923	New York	Massachusetts
1924	Massachusetts	New York
1925	New York	Massachusetts

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 — The Massachusetts golf team has qualified to meet that of New York today in the competition for the Robert W. Lesley tri-state trophy, which is now held by New York, as the result of its victory over Pennsylvania yesterday, the first day of play, on the Merion Cricket Club links, by the score of 10 to 5. Pennsylvania last won the cup in 1920 by defeating New York.

Massachusetts thrice winner of the cup since Pennsylvania last won it, took three of the five foursomes yesterday morning and then captured seven of the 10 singles matches in the afternoon.

M. R. Marston, United States amateur champion in 1923, after losing to D. Clarke Corkran in the morning foursomes, staged a come-back to win from Francis D. Ouimet, the Massachusetts captain and victor over W. C. Hagen in a special match held in Massachusetts recently, 2 and 1. Marston was at the top of his game.

F. J. Wright Jr. of Boston played some of the best golf ever seen on the Merion links to defeat J. Wood Platt in the singles to gain a point for Massachusetts. The score of this match was 5 and 4. Wright reached the tenth tee in 33, the least number of strokes ever recorded at Merion, and was 4 up on Platt, who was only one over par.

Massachusetts started out strongly by capturing three of the five foursomes in the morning, and the surprise of the foursome play was the defeat of Marston and Corkran by Ouimet and J. P. Guilford, 7 and 6. The winners were under par for the 12 holes of the match and held the lead throughout. The summary:

Singles

Maxwell R. Marston, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, defeated Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club, 2 and 1.

Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland Golf Club, defeated D. Clarke Corkran, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 2 and 1.

Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club, defeated J. W. Platt, Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, 5 and 4.

W. F. McPhail, Norfolk Golf Club, defeated J. M. Robbins, Merion Cricket Club, 1 up.

F. C. Newton, The Country Club, defeated S. D. Herron, Merion Cricket Club, 4 and 2.

A. P. Wade, Meadow Brook Golf Club, defeated C. A. Reckner, Cedar Brook Country Club, 4 and 3.

Charles Grace, Saucon Valley Country Club, defeated Herbert Jaques, The Country Club, 4 and 3.

John Graham, Oakland Golf Club, defeated A. T. Buffinton, Fall River Country Club, 1 up.

E. P. Stratton, Brae Burn Country Club, defeated W. J. Platt, Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, 1 up.

E. S. Simpson, Brae Burn Country Club, defeated G. H. Atherholt, Merion Cricket Club, 4 and 3.

FOURSOMES

F. D. Oulmet and J. P. Guilford defeated D. Clarke Corkran and Maxwell R. Marston, 7 and 6.

J. W. Platt and S. D. Herron defeated John Wright Jr. and W. F. McPhail, 3 and 2.

H. C. Fownes 2d and John Graham defeated Herbert Jaques and W. A. Whitcomb, 2 up.

E. P. Stratton and E. S. Simpson defeated C. A. Reckner and F. W. Knight, 2 and 1.

R. R. Gorton and A. T. Buffinton defeated J. M. Robbins and Charles Grace (19 holes).

HARVARD RUNNERS WIN

The Harvard varsity cross-country team defeated the Holy Cross varsity over the six-mile course at Cambridge yesterday, 21 to 34, while the Crimson freshmen defeated the Holy Cross freshmen over a 3½-mile course by 26 to 32. L. J. Novogrod '27 of Harvard was the first runner to finish, covering the course in 29m. 35s. William J. Dooley and Gleason Lee, both of Harvard, finished in a tie for first in the freshman race in 18m. 22 2-5s. Harvard placed 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 in the varsity race and 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 in the freshman.

Americans Tied in Six-Day Standing

German and Australian Teams Finally Catch Up After Great Riding

SIX-DAY BICYCLE STANDING
(Fifth Day)

	Miles	Laps	Pts.
Walthour-Beckman	1086	9	194
Petri-Landis	1086	9	172
Horder-MacBeath	1086	9	116
Coles-Garrison	1086	8	114
Winter-Grimm	1086	7	184
Merkle-Bruskie	1086	6	33
Benezatto-Bello	1086	5	77
Horan-Hanley	1086	4	85
Meyer-Hartin	1086	3	124
Kaiser-Taylor	1086	2	84
Keller-Fenn	1086	2	84
Jarvis-Luyten	1085	10	40

The final day's riding of the six-day bicycle races at the Boston Arena started at 12:30 o'clock and is scheduled to end at 10:30 o'clock tonight. As a result of last night's riding three teams enter the final day in a tie for mileage with only the points left to decide their respective standings.

Robert Walthour Jr. and Anthony Beckman, the American team; Otto Petri and David Lands, German team; and Harris Horder and Alex MacBeath, Australian pair, are the three teams tied. The last two tied the American riders during a long series of sprints last night, each gaining a lap while the Americans were caught unawares.

Should these three hold to a tie in mileage and retain the lead of the standing after tonight's riding their totals in points will determine the winner. On points the American lead at present with the Germans second and the Australians third but since there will be a sprint every mile during the final hour tonight and since each winner of a sprint will be awarded 72 points instead of the customary six, the present point totals may be greatly changed. Second, third and fourth places only will score as usual.

The American team is favored however, for its week's total of points obtained in sprints indicates a superiority over its other two rivals in this department and at the poorest its chances are even in the mattter of gaining laps.

One of the most exciting "jams" of the entire week took place last night, all started by John Bruskie and Gus Merkle, who gained a lap, followed by Harry Kaiser and Fred Taylor, Little Old New York pair. After these two had scored their laps sprints were in order and after three gallant but unsuccessful attempts, the German team broke away with the Australians and riding their hardest, finally lapped the Americans.

The Canadian-American team of William Coles and Leroy Garrison, respectively, and the Metropolitan riders, William Grimm and Charles Winter, are still considered with striking distance with eight and seven laps respectively. The first-named team has hovered around the top consistently but several recent spills for Garrison weakened their reserve strength for lapping. Grimm and Winter are bedecked in Orange jerseys and have been climbing steadily these last two days, particularly in points, having excelled in the sprint series and last night they fairly flew around the track, it has so frequently started. They are now second to the Walthour-Beckman team with 184 points.

The next two teams in the standing have won a large share of popularity by their unceasing efforts to lap the field and consequently have kept the board track humming time after time. Bruskie and Merkle, being the more formidable, have come from far down in the standing, but the Italian team of Louis Benezatto and Thomas Bello have seldom been able to finish what night's riding should be a fitting climax and exceed in every way the performances of all the other nights.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	121	74	.621
Oakland	104	89	.539
Missions	98	90	.521
Portland	95	96	.497
Sacramento	94	96	.495
Hollywood	90	101	.471
Seattle	87	104	.456
San Francisco	80	113	.415

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Francisco 6, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 2, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 4, Portland 2.
Missions 7, Los Angeles 1.

HARVARD NINE MAY VISIT JAPAN

The Harvard University baseball team may make a pilgrimage to Japan next summer. The likelihood of the trip will depend largely upon the record made by the team next spring. The University of Chicago and other American colleges have taken advantage of the Japanese invitations in the past and have made successful trips. Waseda University of Tokyo has reciprocated by sponsoring several Japanese teams on American tours.

SOCCER ATTACK GOOD AT HARVARD

Harvard University's soccer team is working hard at present to strengthen a weakened defense, but with the opening game already won, and an offensive promising much power, the Crimson adherents are confidently looking for a brilliant season. Against Wesleyan University the Crimson footballers scored a 4-to-0 victory Saturday and the offense at that time worked beyond expectation for early season and might have scored more if it had been necessary.

Coach T. B. White really has only two veteran defensemen left for this season, but newcomers and men from last year's freshman team have responded splendidly to his coaching and a summer vacation of partial training has brought all men back to the field in excellent playing condition. Richard H. Thomas Jr. '27 in goal and Joseph A. Mackinnon '27, back, are the veterans. Thomas has developed into one of the best college goalies and Mackinnon has few superiors as a back. Phillip H. Rhinelander '29, a freshman back last year, has stepped in beside Mackinnon as a starter and is showing real promise. Alfred F. Parrott Jr. '28 and W. I. Stuart 29 are alternates who might yet displace Rhinelander. Parrott spared last year and Stuart acquired his ability with last year's freshmen.

Kerness a "Find"

With only a short preparation Coach White converted Louis Kerness '29, last year's freshman goalie, into a center half and confidently predicts that with a continuance of improvement such as Kerness is now showing he will be rated with the best in college circles. The importance of center half has meant little to Kerness for he has fitted in like a veteran, he swings naturally and easily where needed most.

On his left side John F. Carr Jr. '28, from last year's team, is making a name and place for himself, while the right side is being taken care of by Parrott when not playing back, and Kenneth B. M. Crooks '27, a forward the past two years, but now alternating between the forward line and half. Both Parrott and Crooks are natural soccer players and adaptable to more than one position increasing their value to Coach White, who shifts them to advantage. Parrott will usually start as a halfback and Crooks will take the forward position.

The greatest satisfaction Coach White now has is in his forwards who are taking hold as a unit and have the short passing game nearly perfected. The team in action is showing unusual cleverness for a college aggregation and the coach would not hesitate to have them compared correspondingly with professionals.

Captain Is Keynote

The keynote to the success of the offense is Captain Gherardi in center. It is his first year as a certer, but according to Coach White he is now in his logical position and engineers the play like a born leader with an abundance of initiative and a natural foresight toward puncturing the opposing defense. Outside and inside right are taken care of by veterans who are developing into excellent dribblers and are rapidly acquiring the "knack" of getting off shots from any angle with that unexpected suddenness that keeps opposing goalies alert and on the jump at all times. Danielian made himself solid with Harvard soccer fans last year with two timely goals against Yale.

Laurence LaT. Driggs Jr. '28 and Trevett are the other veteran forwards playing the left side of the line, with Driggs outside and the latter inside. These two team equally well with the right side and opposing forward lines are sure to travel fast to match the ability of these stars.

John E. Keefe Jr. '28, from last year's team, is not unlikely to earn the inside left position should Trevett at any time weaken. Keefe also slips into center when Captain Gherardi requires relief. A new forward with fine prospects is Ernest Stent '29, who was unable to play last Saturday, but who may win a place before the season progresses very far. Manning M. Exton Jr. '27, a veteran halfback substitute, is also listed to appear in the Crimson lineup frequently this year.

Waiting for Tigers

Harvard and Princeton have had severe soccer games in past years and although Yale is the foremost opponent, the Crimson boys are pointing toward the Tiger game on Soldiers Field Nov. 5. Harvard hopes to bewilder the Orange and Black defense with its tricky offense.

The freshmen have a new coach, James Drohon, who is working daily with the yearling candidates who open their season against Tabor Academy. Coach White went to considerable extent to obtain Drohon and places much confidence in him. The varsity soccer squad has been divided into a first and second division and an informal schedule is to be arranged for the seconds. The varsity and freshman schedules follow:

Varsity—Oct. 9—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 16—Amherst College; 22—Dartmouth College; 30—Williams College. Nov. 5—Princeton University; 13—Cornell University; 19—Yale University (at New Haven).

Freshmen—Oct. 9—Tabor Academy; 16—Andover Academy (at Andover); 23—Dean Academy; 30—Worcester Academy. Nov. 6—St. Johns Preparatory School; 13—St. Georges School; 20—Yale Freshmen at New Haven (morning game).

MERKNER TO TURN PRO

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Edward Merkner of Chicago, for the last two years amateur road champion of the United States, has decided to turn professional, it was announced yesterday, and will ride in the six-day bicycle race starting in Chicago Oct. 23. Merkner won the amateur championship in St. Louis last year and repeated this year at Philadelphia.

WELL-BALANCED TEAM IS GOAL

Columbia Working to Develop Many Players Instead of Three or Four Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—For the first time since football was resumed at Columbia University, a well-balanced team, rather than a few star performers, has been made the goal of the officials in charge of the game, with Charles F. Crowley, who succeeded Percy D. Haughton as coach, largely responsible for the change.

As a result, instead of three or four stars on which reliance may be placed for scores, at least a dozen players may be counted on in an emergency, with an equally increased scope for a variety of plays, rather than a triple-threat from one man, who may be watched by the opposing players.

Already no less than six of the backs, and several of those in the line, have proved extremely valuable in advancing the ball, as well as on defense. In fact, it would be very difficult to single out any player whose loss would prove disastrous to the balance of the team.

Capt. William J. Madden '28, from his position at right halfback, has probably borne the greater part of the heavy work of the rushing; but even he does not stand out above such of his fellows as E. M. Norris '28, F. E. Rieger '27, and Myron F. Sesit '27, who are the first-string backs with him. In addition to these, three of the famous freshmen backs of last year, J. H. Thorsland, J. J. Matthews, and Joseph E. Green are available, as well as such former standbys as Francis L. Farrell '27, and H. W. Kumpf Jr. '28. A new man on the squad, F. S. Ward, who is in the school of business, may work into prominence also on account of his weight, and line-bucking ability.

Quarterback Problem Solved

The problem of quarterback, which threatened to become acute at the start of practice, has been solved for the present at least, by the transfer of C. K. Empringham '28, from a backfield place to quarter, where the basketball star has already proved his ability to run the team well, in the Vermont and Union games. The only fault, which has been partly overcome, is a tendency to fumble, which made the Vermont game at least critical several times. Harry Kaplan '28, who had been regarded as the probable selection, is used for relief purposes, and may overcome a tendency to select line bucks which has militated against the open play on which the team must depend in the more important games to come. Philip Lifiander '29, just became eligible last week, and the former freshman pilot will also be on hand for use, as well as C. F. Breslin '28, and G. D. Brown Jr. '28.

It is at center that the real effect of the Crowley policy has become most apparent. No less than five first-class centers are on hand, and so far are running a race for supremacy that bids fair to last out the season. George French '27 is now closely pressed for his place by two of his classmates, C. K. Hamilton and S. P. Thayer, while W. F. Adler '28 has come forward so fast that he held down the position for the greater part of the Union game, with fine effect, gains through the line being few and far between. Eric C. Lambart '29, last year freshman star, is also in the running, with chances of making the place in several of the later games.

The coach, who is aided in his line selections by the veteran John C. Depler, a survivor of the Haughton régime, also has a wealth of material for the guard and tackle places, Julius Alkoff '27, and Paul R. Shaw '28 Law, who held the places last year, have had a hard struggle to retain their places, and the former was actually forced to give place at the start of the Union game to Ernest L. Cuneo '27, though he came into the game later. Maurice R. Salo '29, and W. A. Makser '29, are ready to fill in at every opportunity, and William J. Williams '28, R. B. Pond '29, and A. Douglas Jr. '29, complete the list.

Juniors Hold Tackle Places

Two juniors, J. J. Reynolds Jr. '28 and T. M. Kerrigan '28, are the leaders for tackle places, and will probably lead the list for the balance of the season, as both have shown fine knowledge of that difficult position already, and their experience tells. Right on their heels come four of the last-year freshmen, who have already proved as substitute players that they are also learning the play with fair success. They are R. E. Ince, Oscar E. Erickson, William Lightbourne and Horace E. Davenport, all of '29.

Arthur Hyde '29 still stands out as the leading receiver of forward passes, just as he indicated last year. He was not quite in condition at the start of the season, but has returned to the game during the past week, and his play in the Union game when his capture of two passes paved the way to the first two touchdowns for Columbia, makes him practically certain of a place at least occasionally. Even with him unavailable, there is a wealth of other material for the end places. Jerome J. Brady '28, Ralph J. Furey '28, Victor P. Glenn '29, Kenneth Williams '28, and Jacob N. Kliegman '29, have all seen action in actual play already, and all are proving extremely valuable. Williams was especially effective in the latter half of the Union game, when his chases down the field after punts prevented the fast Union backs from starting runs, which they had been able to do with fair success in the earlier quarters.

The schedule for the balance of the season is even more difficult than in 1925, the strongest Columbia had tackled since resumption of competition. It is as follows:

Oct. 9—Wesleyan University at Baker Field, N. Y.; 16—Ohio State University at the Polo Grounds, N. Y.; 23—Duke University at Baker Field, N. Y.; 30—Cornell University at the Polo Grounds, N. Y.

Nov. 6—William & Mary College at Baker Field; 13—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 25—Syracuse University at the Polo Grounds.

DEAN INTERESTED IN "N" CLUB'S PURPOSE

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—"That's interesting," said C. A. Dean, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, commenting on the announced purpose of the "N" Club of the University of Nebraska to join the A. A. U. to provide competition for its track and field stars who have finished their three years of varsity eligibility, but are still going to college.

Mr. Dean, who is a leader of the athletic forces of the Illinois Athletic Club here, thought the action was interesting in view of the fact that the colleges heretofore have fought the A. A. U. and shown a preference for the rival organization, the National Amateur Athletic Federation, in which most of the educational institutions are grouped.

"Of course," said Mr. Dean, "the Midwest Association of the A. A. U. has had universities as members for the last few years. University of Iowa, for example, has practically monopolized the Midwest championships in track and field, while other colleges have taken active interest in the A. A. U. meets. Iowa State College is planning to hold the National A. A. U. wrestling championships at Ames."

Five Australian Records Smashed

Four New Running and High Jump Marks Are Improved —One Is Equaled

BRISBANE, Queensland (Special Correspondence)—On a perfect track four Australian amateur running records were smashed on the concluding day of the fifteenth biennial Australian and New Zealand track and field games championships at the Brisbane Cricket Ground. In addition, another Australian running record was equaled, a new height was established in the running high jump, and the Queensland record was beaten in putting the shot and in the running broad jump.

The most outstanding performance was that of G. R. Hyde, the brilliant Victorian distance runner, in winning the three-mile championship. Running apparently without effort he outclassed the opposition and finished with a fine burst of speed. He covered the distance in 14m. 2 2-5s., which is 3 4-5s. faster than the previous record established by R. A. Rose of New Zealand, in 1925. The new Australian time is only 31 1-5s. slower than Paavo Nurmi's world's record.

When he won the 440-yard hurdles championship in 56 1-5s. A. J. Watson, Victoria, clipped 1 1-5s. off the Australasian record established by Dr. R. J. Honner, New South Wales, in 1924.

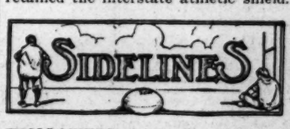
The popular Queensland runner, N. J. Grehan, was also in his best form. He retained the 220-yard championship by defeating L. C. Parker, also of Queensland, in an exciting race, and equaling his own Queensland and Australasian record of 21 3-5s.

Victoria gained more honors when L. B. Mason cleared 6ft. 1¼in. in the running high jump, placing five-sixteenths of an inch on the previous Australasian record held by L. H. Kelly, also a Victorian. M. Maher, a Queensland high jumper, was second in the event, clearing 6ft. 10in., while third place, at 6ft. 9in., was shared by the representatives of New South Wales, New Zealand, and South Australia.

Another Queensland record went by the board when A. D. McIntosh, another Victorian put the 16-pound shot 48ft. 8in., three inches further than G. Lewis's record of 1925.

H. H. E. Day, Queensland, who won the running broad jump championship, cleared 21ft. 9in., failing by only one inch to equal J. Smith's Queensland record. Subsequently C. Evans, Queensland, who was second in the championship, cleared 22ft. 5in. in an exhibition jump. This distance is 1ft. 4in. short of Dr. Honner's Australasian record.

By their consistent performances in the championships, the Victorian team retained the interstate athletic shield.



FOLLOWERS of "Big Three" football are pleased to know that Harvard and Princeton will meet on the gridiron in 1927. There is no question, however, but what the football public would like to see Michigan again on the Harvard schedule. Perhaps the rule preventing Harvard playing more than one game away from home during a season may be changed some time and then the Crimson might be able to play the Wolverines without giving up the Princeton game.

Football players at University of Iowa appear in a new color scheme. They wear black helmets with gold cross bars, black jerseys with gold numbers on the back, brown breeches, black socks and black shoes. Fifty of these new uniforms were issued for the first game.

University of Missouri invading University of Nebraska Saturday brings about the seventieth clash between these Missouri Valley Conference rivals. Fourteen of the engagements, beginning in 1892, were won by Nebraska, four by Missouri and one was tied. In six successive encounters, from 1900 to 1917, Missouri was held scoreless. The Tigers, however, won last year by a score of 9 to 6.

E. F. Gamache '27, who was formerly a center but was shifted to end on the Harvard varsity of 1924, has been put at center again. The loss of R. W. Turner '28, Harvard's star center of 1925 through scholastic difficulties, has forced the Crimson coaches to use Gamache at his old place.

"There goes Pete!" This cry has taken the place of the famous "77" of H. E. Grange at University of Illinois. The wearer of the new "magic" number is F. I. Peters '29, new halfback from Montana.

At the big games in Champaign, Ill., where University of Illinois performs, parking space is to be provided for 10,000 cars. Traffic and parking maps are mailed to all purchasers of tickets. The Illini and Champaign-Urbana work of handling traffic has been praised by experts in that line.

Announcing to football crowds through a loudspeaker was introduced to the "Big Ten" at the University of Illinois last Saturday during the game with Coe College. T. J. Canty of Chicago, famous track and field meet announcer who developed his voice as a Boston newsboy, officiated at the speaker and the innovation was welcomed by the spectators.

It appears that Butler University at Indianapolis has gained in Paul Hinkle as good a coach as it lost in H. O. Page, who went to Indiana University. Coach Hinkle developed a strong Butler running attack in the 70-to-0 victory over Hanover College. Hanover's line was penetrated, ends circled, and touchdowns scored at will by Butler sophomore backs. This showing makes the attack of Coach Hinkle's crew on Illinois this week-end keenly interesting.

It seems that there is no longer any place for the "good little man" on the Illinois football team. Formerly they have been used at quarterback, but Coach C. R. Zuppke, himself of small stature, is developing a quarter at 190 pounds. This quarter is F. E. Lanum '29. He is calling the signals, an unusual honor for a sophomore here; but it is figured Zuppke's idea is to train a pilot who will last three years.

SCOUTING FAVORED BY "BIG TEN" COACH

EVANSTON, Ills., Oct. 9 (Special)—Football scouting found a defender here in Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, Northwestern University football coach. He voiced disagreement with a number of Eastern gridiron mentors who would bar scouting the plays and strategy of their opponents. Coach Thistlethwaite stated that honest scouting between schools is a much more satisfactory arrangement than a so-called system of non-scouting where spying would be almost certain to creep in.

"Efforts to do away with scouting is certain to cause only misunderstandings and possibly unfair practices," said Coach Thistlethwaite. "Under such a system coaches would receive numerous tips on their opponents by enthusiastic alumni and, as in former years, it is quite probable that the situation would revert to scouting practice sessions.

"Here in the 'Big Ten' we regard scouting as a very legitimate practice. Each school sends its opponents scout tickets and scouts are always welcomed and given the best of accommodations.

"The players themselves save much time by having their opponents scouted. If scouting were barred then the coaches would find it necessary to groom the players in every type of defense. This would reqpire many hours of strenuous drill."

ILLINOIS HAS A GOOD TEAM

New System of Plays Being Molded Due to the Departure of H. E. Grange

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—"Prospects of the team are good," declared R. C. Zuppke, head football coach at University of Illinois, in answering an inquiry here regarding his aggregation's chance for an Intercollegiate Conference championship. Coach Zuppke's saying that the chance is good does not mean that he thinks he is drilling a combination of invincibles behind the big tarpaulins which encircle the practice field, nor does it mean that he regards his players as only fair on the whole.

Although there are 13 letter winners back on the squad, a new system of team plays is being moulded because of the departure of Capt. H. E. Grange '26, noted halfback. Most of the plays for three years were built around him. With him out, however, it is believed the Illinois backfield will be better balanced.

Take R. S. Daugherity '27, basketball captain, for instance. Followers of the Orange and Blue team recall what a support he provided Grange. His position is fullback; he is aggressive, a hard line hitter, a good passer and is being used on the receiving end of forward passes. He is conceded a place in the backfield in his usual position, much as C. E. Kassel '27, captain, is conceded his place at right end.

"The Four Mules"

Daugherity is a member of the combination in the backfield which Zuppke has called "The Four Mules." The others in this combination are F. E. Lanum, F. I. Peters and J. A. Timm, all sophomores.

Three sophomores in the backfield might mean little faith in the scoring column for the team; not so with these sophomores for they make up what Zuppke thinks is an ideal scoring machine.

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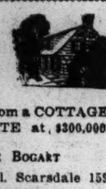

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Industrial Peace in Great Britain

The uncertain tendencies in British industry, from the point of view of those who are striving for a period of peace and stability, could not be better illustrated than by the fact that while in the coal industry all thought of reconciliation seems to have been cast to the winds, and a heritage of future discontents and strife is being prepared, two movements in the opposite direction have been started. How curiously feeling is running in cross currents is also shown in these movements. One, initiated by the employers in the shipbuilding industry, has led to a limited and reluctant advance by the trade union leaders. The other, initiated by the railway trade union officials, who are anxious to reap all the benefits they can from the lessons of the general strike, has not yet evoked any definite response from the railway managements.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have been already informed of the main proposals of the shipbuilding employers, as set forth in the report of the joint committee which recently finished its inquiry into costs of production and other matters related to the terribly depressed condition of the industry. From the workers' point of view, the outstanding part of the report is that dealing with the urgent necessity for relaxation of the trade rules and customs which rigidly reserve certain classes of work for certain classes of craftsmen. The trade union members of the joint committee have made no attempt to dispute the contention of the employers that these customs, designed to protect the workers from injustice in circumstances that no longer exist, now increase substantially in the aggregate the production costs in the shipyards, which ought to be organized in every particular to meet new conditions and new needs. Nor is the sincerity of the employers questioned when they say they do not desire still further to lower wages already acknowledged to be inadequate, or to extend working hours.

These trade union leaders are finding it very difficult, nevertheless, to persuade the unions officially to agree to the necessary modifications. Old prejudices and suspicions, born of past conflicts, still exert their power tenaciously over the workers' mentalities. A recent conference of the officials of the unions having members in the shipyards could not be brought to the point of recommending whole-heartedly the acceptance of the employers' proposals. A general decision was avoided, and the matter has now been remitted to each union to negotiate with the employers on the rules and customs of its own craft. It is feared that this procedure will not prove very fruitful. A modification of customs affecting one group of workers cannot be made without involving a corresponding change in the customs of other groups, and the fullest measure of co-operation is therefore necessary if those conducting the industry are to be given a chance to recover some of the lost prosperity. The need is so pressing, however, and the plight of the workers—faced with over 33 per cent of unemployment, growing exhaustion of their union funds, and the prospect that the conditions may become still worse—is now so serious that only sheer inability to read the facts can prevent the adoption of a more enlightened policy.

The railway movement for peaceful co-operation is still in its first tentative stage, but it promises well. It was an open secret at the time of the general strike that the railmen's leaders disagreed, secretly with the policy adopted, but, rightly or wrongly, they believed that many rail workers would stop in any event, and that it would be better to try to control the strike and work to bring it to an end as speedily as possible. Now J. H. Thomas and C. T. Cramp are among the few outspoken leaders who say plainly that a general strike as an industrial weapon must always fail.

In the rail service, however, they find much cause for apprehension in the fact that at various depots scattered about the country some local management officials have interpreted harshly the terms of the remarkable agreement signed by the unions at the end of the general strike. The result is a widespread conviction among the workers that the managers have deliberately adopted a policy of victimization. This has evoked a bitter sense of things, which the national leaders are now trying to dispel. The fact that in other centers management officials have so acted as to restore harmonious relations suggests that the trouble arises from the acts of certain subordinates, and that the national managers are not responsible for it.

However that may be, a vigorous campaign has now been launched by Messrs. Thomas and Cramp, with the full support of A. G. Walkden, secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, with the object of promoting co-operation between the management and the workers. The opinion is expressed by them that, apart from a few irreconcilable extremists, the railmen are now so chastened by the experiences of May last that the managers will never again have such a golden opportunity of bringing about a new industrial order in the service. The outcome will be watched with keen interest by the leaders of some other unions which are faced by similar problems.

True Diplomacy Through Business

Final ratification of the steel cartel agreement in Europe has resulted in optimistic views being expressed in France, Germany and the United States. These opinions should not be considered merely gratuitous, as there is much behind the movement which would confirm the expectations of more amity and universal business consort. According to the agreement, the annual output of the combine will range from a minimum of 26,000,000 tons to a maximum of 30,000,000 tons. The signatories to the agreement are to be awarded the following percentages of this output: Germany 43.18, France 31.19, Belgium 11.63, Luxembourg 8.23, Saar Valley 5.77. It would appear from this that the continental steel interests are determined that there shall be no overproduction and that the vigorous competition that has been in vogue for months past shall cease. Such being the case, it would logically follow that this is an agreement not to reduce prices, but to stabilize the market; it is an agreement not to stimulate production, but to regulate the constant employment of the efficient part of the industry. While neither England nor the United States may be a member to the agreement, either officially or unofficially, it would seem from its terms that the outside interests will not be hampered, but actually benefited, by the consortium.

Dealers in iron and steel commodities will testify to the intense competition that has been offered in the markets of the world by the continental steel makers. Quite a substantial tonnage has been sold in the United States at prices that no American producer could afford to meet. And it is self-evident that the prices received for it were undoubtedly less than the cost of production in Europe. This form of competition is ruinous and cannot be indulged in for long with safety. Therefore, if the agreement just reached will tend to bring the era of unbridled competition to an end, steel makers throughout the world will benefit. At the same time, the consortium cannot raise prices to a point where they would be unreasonable to consumers. They must compete with the iron and steel products of England and the United States, a competition which will be sufficient to put an end to abnormal prices and make bidding for contracts sufficiently active to satisfy all consumers.

While business interests are frankly satisfied with the agreement, and while it is evident that it promises to bring greater stability to the industry, not only in Europe but throughout the world, there are factors of greater significance than that to it. The agreement proves that influential business men of supposedly antagonistic nations can come together in an amicable agreement and can find a basis for a common understanding which they can accept as a guide in their daily affairs. The potash producers of France and Germany, it is true, had already done the same before this, but the world did not hail that agreement so loudly as has been the case with steel. In the present instance, public officials, whose nationalistic ambitions are supposed to come before considerations of international amity, have found occasion to claim a great achievement in the steel agreement reached with their neighbors. It seems to be getting clearer every day that through the necessities of daily business life will the aggressive nationals of Europe find a means to bring the late war to a real end.

An Option With No Strings Attached

By its unapologetic appeal to all sympathetic voters of Massachusetts to ignore political party affiliations and unite in electing to office those pledged to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, the Constitutional Liberty League has invited exactly that form of reprisal which promises to bring about its repudiation even by those who might otherwise have condoned its previous offenses. The voters of the State are asked to put aside every consideration of party loyalty, all convictions as to public policy, and all thought of friendship, that they may assist in electing to office those who are committed to a plan which, if it can be made effective, will restore the open saloon to its former status.

Surely this appeal is not made to the mothers and fathers of the boys and girls of Massachusetts. And just as surely it is not made to the first voters, the young men and young women who, since attaining their majority, or for some years previously, have not seen upon the streets of the cities and towns the deplorable evidences of the destructive work of the saloon. To whom, then, is this appeal to prejudice made? It is to those who have never allowed themselves to be "reconstructed," but who still cling to the fallacious hope that the particular form of human slavery which they so long endured has not been legally abolished.

As a tactical movement in what must seem to be a vain effort to salvage a dismantled wreck, however, the subterfuge resorted to must inevitably react against those who have initiated it. They surely have underestimated the determination and steadfastness of the forward-looking people of Massachusetts if it is concluded that they are ready to undo the work now all but accomplished. So far as it is possible for those allied with the league to do so, they have released from any party obligation those who might otherwise feel bound, as partisans, to support even those candidates for public office who are more than nominally pledged to policies which the voters do not approve.

It quite probably will develop that by this anxiety to make as large a showing as possible in favor of a reversal of the national prohibition policy the league has actually injured the prospects of Democratic candidates who are committed by their party to the cause of nullification. Unless the judgment and intelligence of the people of Massachusetts are greatly underestimated, the vast majority of them, without regard to party affiliations, is absolutely opposed to the return of the saloon. Four years ago, if a similar proposition had been made to them, perhaps many men and women might have been influenced by the appeal. But they have discovered, in the experiences of more recent years, some of the benefits which legal prohibition of the liquor traffic and the banishing of the saloon have brought to them. They see its effects in the home, on the streets, in industry, in greater prosperity and happiness everywhere. They realize that with stricter enforcement and a more general observance of the law these benefits can be still further increased or multiplied.

Who are the members of this so-called Constitutional Liberty League that they should seek, by a specious appeal to prejudice and the desire for indulgence, to overthrow, if possible, an established American social and industrial policy?

In an interesting article appearing in the current number of World's Work, Henry Ford is quoted, in discussing the ability of the American people to enjoy and properly employ their leisure, as calling attention to the fact that a French professor accounted for the increased consumption of liquor by pointing to the eight-hour day, which he denounced as a device which gives workingmen more time to drink. Commenting on this, Mr. Ford says:

> It will be generally agreed that if men are to drink their families into poverty and themselves into degeneracy, the less spare time they have to devote to it the better. But this does not hold for the United States. We are ready for leisure. The prohibition law, through the greater part of the country, has made it possible for men and their families really to enjoy leisure. A day off is no longer a day drunk. And also a day off is not something so rare that it has to be celebrated.

It is not believed that the men and women who have realized this new-found freedom from a besetting bondage are seeking an opportunity to vote or legislate themselves and their children back into economic and individual slavery to the saloon. They have traveled far enough on the better road which has been opened to realize the happiness and prosperity that come with virtual emancipation. The appeal to them to turn back must be in vain. They may, as they have been advised, disregard their partisan leanings in order to vote their convictions. But in doing so they must, if true to themselves and to those whose happiness and well-being is their chief concern, support those who support and respect the law.

The Disappearance of Tradition in Music

Tradition, once a potent word with musicians, has evidently lost much of its force, in both pedagogical precept and critical pronouncement. Formerly in constant use by teachers and reviewers, it seems to have dropped from the daily vocabulary, and to have taken classification among obsolescent terms. Again, the war, which produced not only voluntary reactions, but also involuntary consequences, among musical peoples, must doubtless be held somewhat accountable. For just as the German downfall caused a strong partisanship for the classics to spring up, so the military prepossession of four years, equaling the ordinary period required for an academic course of study, caused a break in the continuity of interpretative method. The tradition of instrumental, not to mention vocal, performance had time to disappear.

To illustrate the matter by American conditions, the orchestral player of other days sat down to his desk with a perfect notion of what he was to do, whether in the opera house or in the concert hall. He knew the Wagner tradition. He knew the Beethoven tradition. He could tell beforehand just the pace at which the accompanying music of "Meistersinger" should go, and he could think ahead to the phrasing and the shading of every theme in the fifth symphony. A conductor whose understanding of the traditions agreed with his was of the first line; one whose conception differed was of the second. The orchestral player of today, on the contrary, takes his chair as a master of his violin, his oboe, his trombone or his drum, and there is the end of it. He is not supposed to entertain fixed opinions concerning the presentation of the music. He is expected only to show capability and willingness to set forth his part in the tone, style and finish that the baton indicates.

Now, under the earlier dispensation, the members of an orchestra could pride themselves on being artists; whereas under the later, the best they can do is to enjoy the satisfaction of being executants. But under the earlier, men sometimes found themselves at the end of the season with nothing but their artistic pride. They had small pay, and not infrequently they had to go without that. Quite otherwise under the later, executants have good pay and without fail they receive it. To sentimental, has succeeded economic, independence.

Interpretation, meantime, has become centered in the conductor, who no longer speaks for the players on a basis of historic practice; nor forsooth for himself, on a basis of individual caprice, but presumably for the audience, on a basis of general desire. The old-school player protests. The new-school player rejoices. The public finds its emotions expressed in a modern manner.

Random Ramblings

The news that the Spaniards are growing tired of Gen. Primo de Rivera and that the latter will retire from office shortly for "private reasons" recalls those oft-repeated lines:

> True patriot he, for be it understood
> He left his country, for his country's good.

In the last industrial census 246 women were listed in New York as "bankers, brokers and money lenders." There were also five "electricians," four "painters, glaziers and varnishers," three "carpenters" and one "machinist." Oh, yes, and 157 men were listed as "dressmakers and seamstresses."

Queen Marie of Rumania probably will astonish many in America by her fluent use of English. This should not be the case, however, as she is the daughter of an Englishman, the Duke of Edinburgh.

Although Sir Alan Cobham has flown pretty much all over the British Empire, he probably never before reached the heights he did when he was raised to knighthood by King George.

Although, according to market reports, the price of flour has dropped, the price of bread seems to remain the same. Possibly the yeast has caused it to rise again.

A newspaper headline which recently stated simply, "Retail Honesty to Be Promoted," did not imply that the wholesale end of this business does not also pay well.

The jokester who labeled the American baseball championship "the world's serious" described the situation with great clarity.

Many a community has cried out for leaders when all it needed was a few followers.

A barber seems to be the only one who can safely ask the question, "Wet or dry?"

Nobody relishes getting into a hole, unless he happens to be playing golf.

"I have discovered dry land," cried Leif Erieson. He was a prophet.

Some inside stories don't deserve to get out.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Lincoln and Liquor"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The extended article in the MONITOR by Dr. William E. Barton on "Lincoln and Liquor," supplemented later by letters from Samuel Wilson and some others, covers the subject under discussion adequately with the exception of the credibility of the Rev. James B. Merwin.

As pointed out by Mr. Wilson, Dr. Barton erred in that he ascribed to Mr. Merwin certain leading statements connecting Lincoln with a temperance campaign in 1858. Merwin confines himself to the 1855 campaign, not the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate campaign of 1858.

I would not have written my little book, "Lincoln and Prohibition," in the absence of the Merwin documents, which he reviewed with me the year preceding his passing on and which I purchased from his estate.

Merwin was secretary of the Illinois State Maine Law Alliance, organized in 1854. A temperance wave extended from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley that year. Myron Holley Clarke was elected Governor of New York as a prohibitionist supported by Horace Greeley and the emerging Republican Party. Prohibition as such was not a political issue in Illinois that year.

William B. Ogden, called "the first citizen of Chicago," president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, an ardent dry, with a horror of whisky-drinking locomotive engineers, was one of the leaders of the dry movement, and raised much of the money for the campaign. Merwin went to Springfield for the express purpose of seeing Lincoln, who thereafter for six months furnished the intelligence for and directed the strategy of the drive. A drastic prohibition law was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor on Lincoln's birthday, 1855. Merwin, the one man above all others in a position to know, says that Lincoln, as counsel for the drys, wrote the law; that on Lincoln's suggestion he took it to Lincoln's lawyer friends for their perusal; and that Benjamin S. Edwards, a prominent Democrat, and Judge Stephen Logan, formerly Lincoln's law partner, went over it and made minor changes, after which it was passed, after prolonged and exciting debate.

The law carried a referendum clause, under which it went to the voters at a special election in June of the same year, when it was rejected by about 14,000 votes. Merwin says the wets stole the election. John Locke Scripps' newspaper, the Chicago Press, virtually says the same thing. Scripps was one of Lincoln's closest friends, his biographer in 1860, and postmaster of Chicago in the Lincoln Administration.

Henry B. Rankin, Lincoln historian, still living in Springfield, says that Lincoln wrote the dry law of 1855, collaborating with Edwards and Logan.

A. J. Baber, banker, of Paris, Ill., not a dry, wrote John G. Woolley in 1914 that Lincoln, in the early summer of 1855, walked from Paris six miles into the country to a schoolhouse to make a temperance speech. He adds:

> Politics never entered the question until Stephen A. Douglas came out in a great speech in the northwestern part of the State and told the people to bury "Maine-Lawism" and "Abolitionism" all in one grave. Then the Democrats knew what to do. They went in with a whoop against prohibition, while the Whigs and Republicans were mostly for prohibition.

Merwin retained the confidence of Lincoln. Soon after Lincoln became President, Merwin, who had been ordained a Congregational minister in Adrian, Mich., went to Washington. Merwin says that at Lincoln's suggestion he tried to obtain appointment as a major of volunteers. In this effort he had the support of Lincoln, Gen. Winfield Scott, commander of the army; Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, all of whom wrote indorsements, which indorsements are in my possession.

Secretary Stanton objected to the appointment of a man who was a preacher, and who was also physically handicapped, as major. Merwin was sponsored by Senators Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, Senator Browning of Illinois, Senator Chandler of Michigan, Senator Grimes of Iowa, Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, Governor Yates of Illinois, Postmaster John Locke Scripps of Chicago, and many others close to Lincoln. Stanton would not stand for Merwin as a major.

Lincoln, apparently determined to install Merwin as a temperance worker in the army, with his own hands made him a pass, reading:

> Surgeon General will send Mr. Merwin wherever he may think the public service may require. A. LINCOLN.

The pass had to be written to fit a daugerreotype case, indicating that it must have had Lincoln's personal attention. Merwin made a fine record as a worker among the wounded troops on transports and in the hospitals. Later he became editor of the American Journal of Education, in St. Louis. He received a pension as an army chaplain.

Merwin's documents speak powerfully for themselves. He was, and remains, a credible witness.

Brooklyn, N. Y. CHARLES T. WHITE.

"Music in the Unexpected Place"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the article recently published on the Home Forum page of the MONITOR, entitled "Music in the Unexpected Place," I was reminded of my joy, long treasured, in hearing a bird song at an unexpected time.

It was in the beautiful dune country of Indiana. All through the spring I had listened with delight to our lovely songster "Brown Thrasher," but since then he had become so busy feeding little mouths that he no longer had time to sing. Our bird authorities teach us that Brown Thrasher is quite silent during the growth of the fledglings.

As I sat against a tree partly hidden by leaves, there came into my vision along the sandy, leafy path, proud Papa Brown Thrasher, closely followed by his little flock. Suddenly he turned toward the little spotted-breasted fledglings and began to dance and pirouette before them, singing the while the most entrancing song I had ever heard from this gifted songster, but in tones so low as to be heard only a few feet away. It had the some golden quality as his ecstatic spring song and many of the same notes and arrangements, but all in that exquisite low tone.

The unexpectedness of it, the joy of discovery, coupled with its exquisite beauty, made the experience one which I shall always treasure as a precious gift. M. K. J.

Brookline, Mass.

"A Soliloquy on the Love of England"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot refrain from writing a letter of appreciation—and why should I?—for the recent article on the Home Forum page of the MONITOR, entitled "A Soliloquy on the Love of England," and signed "O. S." I have enjoyed so many beautiful articles over those initials; in fact, no matter how busy my day, I can never pass an article written by "O. S."

This particular one seems to me to be so timely, and one might say inspiring, coming, as it does, in the midst of so many controversies and pin-pricking recriminations based on the influence of history which is 150 years old, and which is already being shown to have been written from a biased viewpoint.

Oh, what a different world this would be if more people would study to have that broader and wider vision and look for the great good these two near-kin countries have done and are doing and will continue to do for the peace of the world! C. K. N.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"The New Russian Woman"—A Correction

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article in the MONITOR on "The New Russian Woman" by my daughter, Anna Louise Strong, contains an error, which it would be kind of you to correct. It is stated in the editorial preface that for a considerable time she "served as Trotzky's secretary." This is incorrect. Instead, she gave him lessons in English during a period of several months. To pass as having been "Trotzky's secretary" would rob her writings of an important quality of independence. I am led to write this note because my daughter is at present in Russia. SYDNEY STRONG.

Seattle, Wash.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Business and the Bible

THERE may be some people who are so saturated with the spirit of commercialism as to think that there is but a slender and shadowy connection between modern business and the Bible, and, consequently, that business enterprise and money-making must be carried on upon the principle or lack of principle expressed in the ancient couplet:

> Let him get who has the power,
> And let him keep who can.

But thoughtful people know that such conception is as erroneous as it is vicious and harmful. Every day we see evidence that those vested with the power of directing great enterprises and with the direction of the activities of many employees feel an increasing sense of that responsibility which relation to their trust inevitably develops. We see evidence that in the field of manufacture and trade and commerce standards of honor and fair dealing grow daily higher, and that trickery, fraud, and deception are no longer tolerated or quietly submitted to.

We have come to know that the stupendous financial, industrial, economic, and social structure of this great Nation cannot be securely builded except on those foundations of righteousness which the inspired psalmist had in mind when he wrote: "Except the Lord do build the house, ye labor in vain that build it."

One of the strongest bits of proof of what has been said is furnished in a place where it might be least expected to be found. Over the arches of the Union Station in Washington, D. C., a structure which is a triumph of artistic and architectural skill, can be seen carved these passages of Scripture:

> Thou hast put all things under his feet.
> The truth shall make you free.
> The desert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose.

The mastery of man as God's crowning work, the power of truth to deliver man from the bondage of error, and the joy to the world that would follow the coming of its Messiah, as Isaiah chanted in inspired and prophetic numbers, are carved in enduring form over the portals of a structure standing in the national capital and devoted exclusively to material purposes, and under the control of men who direct the stupendous agencies of transportation in this land. . . .

There is a profound meaning in the presence in such a place of quotations from the Book of Books.—*Houston Chronicle.*

The Church in Mexico

A committee of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies has ruled that the petition of the (Roman) Catholic episcopate, asking for moderation of the repressive laws and indorsed by over 165,000 signatures, cannot be considered, because some of the clergymen who signed it are not Mexican citizens. Therefore, it is understood, a new petition, with this objection removed, may be presented. The committee's ruling, however, is merely a way of asserting, through a technicality, a determination which apparently is that of an overwhelming majority of the Congress. The policy of the Calles Administration is receiving such strong political support that its continuance is virtually assured.

Under these circumstances the strategic value of the boycott is nil. It has had some deleterious effect upon general business in Mexico and has worked hardship upon those who have participated in it, but if it has had any effect upon the Government it has been to strengthen rather than to weaken its determination to persist in its course.—*Springfield Republican.*

Spare the Tree

Destroying trees that ornament the roadside, even when they are removed in order to widen the thoroughfare, never fails to bring a pang to those with a love for the beautiful in nature. When the trees have been planted by individuals and have attained their normal growth the blow has additional force and clashes between property holders and county officials are of frequent occurrence, especially when the latter go about their work with an inexcusable ruthlessness. Sometimes it is a community that is affected and concerted action either modifies the destructions or averts them entirely.

The exercise of judgment, especially where trees are planted on only one side of a highway, often satisfies both parties. Property holders are frequently not consulted, and the fact that citizens have rights under certain conditions is not recognized until there is an outspoken protest from citizens with a proper sort of pride in the possession of these fine adjuncts to a landscape.

The growth of a tree occupies more than the life span of man. Its destruction with ax or saw is only a matter of minutes. Those intrusted with the care or improvement of highways should consider well and exhaust every expedient before destroying something that is as quick as the elements of humanity itself and brings delight to all those whose heads are not in the clouds.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Lack of Libraries

If statistics given in the vernacular press are correct, the lack of library facilities in a country that places as great an emphasis on education as does Japan is astounding. There are, it is stated, only 7,000,000 volumes in all of Japan's libraries combined, both public and private. That is a trifling number of books indeed for 70,000,000 persons in these days, when libraries have developed enormously in other lands. The Library of Congress in Washington alone, for instance, has nearly half as many books on its shelves as are to be found throughout the length and breadth of Japan in this Nation's libraries.

Like so many other seemingly abstract and remote problems when only statistics are cited, this inadequacy of library facilities is brought graphically home through the eyes in the weeks immediately preceding the spring examinations for the universities and higher schools. Morning after morning, long queues of students form before the doors of the public libraries of Tokyo, waiting until they are open as men and women wait for admission to the gallery when some great singer is giving a concert. They know only too well that the libraries cannot admit all who come, and that the first there are the fortunate ones.—*Japan Advertiser.*

Oil Shale Industry

The Estonian oil shale problem is, of quite recent origin, notwithstanding that for about a hundred years the attention of geologists has been drawn to the valuable mineral resources in this part of the world. It is expected that the European oil consumption, which has remained far behind that of the United States, will be bound to develop on American lines, and that the prospects of oil on the world market, therefore, will become very bright in the near future. Natural oil resources are, however, very limited. They do not appear to correspond to the future requirements of the world, and international interests must, therefore, concentrate on a research for new oil sources, among which Estonian oil shale deposits are attracting serious attention.—*Riga Times.*